

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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AMERICAN LAW-MAKERS INSPECTING OPERATIONS AND THE WORK ALREADY DONE IN THE ROCKY CUT OF BAS OBISPO.



THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS GATHERED WITHIN THE WALLS OF ONE OF THE TWO RUINED CHURCHES AT OLD PANAMA—
HON. SERENO E. PAYNE, NEW YORK (BAREHEADED), ON PONY IN REAR CENTRE.

NEARLY FIFTY AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN VISIT THE Isthmus.
LARGEST PARTY OF PUBLIC MEN THAT EVER WENT TO PANAMA TO INSPECT THE PROGRESS AND THE PROSPECTS
OF THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.—Courtesy of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. CIV.

No. 2692

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Thursday, April 11, 1907

The Jackson and Roosevelt Epochs.

A FEW Democratic papers are trying to make the public believe that there is a resemblance, in broad features and causes, between President Roosevelt's attitude toward the railroads and President Jackson's assault on the United States Bank. And as Jackson's action precipitated a panic, they say Roosevelt's course will also bring one. There is no similarity in the two cases. Jackson's attack on the United States Bank was due to two causes, chiefly to the ignorant prejudice against all banks held by him and by many other men in the West three-quarters of a century ago, and to his assumption that this particular bank was fighting him. Jackson killed the United States Bank by defeating, in 1832, the project to extend its charter. He withdrew the government's deposits from that institution before its old charter had a chance to expire, and he put the deposits into the State banks, which then began to spring up in large numbers. Then he issued his specie circular, ordering the government agents to sell no government lands thereafter except for gold or silver. As there was a wild orgy of land speculation in those days, the specie circular sent the State bank notes back for redemption to the institutions which issued them, and as these "pet banks," as they were called, had very little of either metal, they closed their doors and the crash of 1837 came.

The situation in 1907 is widely different in all respects from that of 1837. In Roosevelt's warfare on rebating by the railroads he has been attempting to enforce the laws. In his rate-regulation act he has aimed at certain abuses which the public demanded should be corrected, and at the same time in the interest of the railroads as well as that of the public, he has aimed to head off the radical and destructive attacks on the roads which Bryan, Hearst, and other Democratic and socialistic leaders propose. We have no inflated currency now. Every dollar of currency is as good as gold to-day, because it will be redeemed in gold on presentation.

There is no chance to get up a scare by citing Jackson's overthrow of the United States Bank. President Roosevelt is not warring on banks, railways, or any other corporations. He is enforcing the laws which were on the books when he entered office, and the laws which he proposed are laws designed to remedy existing abuses, and to disarm the demagogues who would enact destructive measures if they should obtain power. Jackson was honest, but was narrow and headstrong, and was made a tool of by visionaries and destructionists who played upon his prejudices and flattered him in his caprices and bigotries. Roosevelt is a man of intelligence, and beneath his seeming impulsiveness there is a sanity by which he always corrects his mistakes. The parallel between the Jackson- and Roosevelt episodes which Roosevelt's enemies are trying to institute is fanciful. Both in the man at the head of affairs and in the general business situation, there is a wide difference between 1907 and 1837.

Congress's Successes and Failures.

THE CONGRESS which expired on March 4th, 1907, was notable for the things which it failed to do as well as for those which it did. Subsidies for American shipping, reduction of the tariff on Philippine products, citizenship for residents of Porto Rico, the reservation of coal and mineral lands, the enforcement of treaty rights—these were among the measures which did not get on to the statute-book. Legislation on all these points was urged by the President. But, in one branch of Congress or the other, all were blocked. But the measures which succeeded were greater as well as more numerous than those which

failed. Railroad-rate regulation, meat inspection, pure food, national quarantine, prohibition of campaign contributions by corporations, exclusion of the Japanese coolies, increase in the artillery branch of the army, right of appeal by the government in criminal cases, expatriation for naturalized citizens absent from the country for a certain length of time, two battle-ships of the biggest class, currency reform, the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as the forty-sixth State, the reorganization of the consular service on the merit basis, were among the larger measures which that Congress placed on the statute-book.

The Senate branch of that Congress ratified the Algeciras treaty which establishes Morocco's new status, it put into operation a treaty under which we have spread a sort of financial surveillance over Santo Domingo, and it ended the four years' war against Senator Smoot by defeating the attempt to unseat him. Great opportunities were neglected as well as embraced by the Congress which recently stepped down. On the whole, however, that Congress did more urgently needed work than any other which the country has had since Appomattox. And a considerable part of this work was not only originated by Mr. Roosevelt, but was pushed to enactment by the most frequent and the most vigorous use of the presidential big stick which the country has seen since Old Hickory started for the Hermitage in 1837.

Senators as Presidential Possibilities.

SENATOR SPOONER'S resignation adds another name to the roll of presidential possibilities for 1908. Many Presidents—Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, Pierce, Buchanan, and Benjamin Harrison—had been Senators, but none of them was in the Senate at the time of his election to the presidency. Garfield was elected to the Senate a few months before he was nominated for President, but he never qualified for the Senate, and his name is not on the roll of that body. Several Senators—Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Cass, Seward, Conkling, Sherman, and others—sought the presidency, but, either in the convention or at the polls, all failed in their ambition. The failures have been so frequent and so conspicuous that fate seems to have a feud with members of Congress's upper chamber who try to step from that body into the higher office. The roll of these failures contains many men as illustrious as any on the presidential list, except Washington and Lincoln.

That superstitious belief that a Senator is impeded in his ambition to go to the presidency had not yet been generated at the time that Clay, in 1842, resigned from the Senate and became a private citizen. He was, in private life, however, enabled to push his canvass for the presidency more successfully than he could have done if in office. He gained the unanimous nomination in 1844, but he was beaten at the polls by Polk. Many persons think that Spooner's chances of getting the nomination are improved by getting into private life. On the other hand, there are several Senators—Foraker, Knox, Dolliver, La Follette, and others, besides the able and popular presiding officer of the Senate, Vice-President Fairbanks—whose names continue to be coupled with the higher office. It is well for the country to bear in mind that several political traditions and precedents have been smashed by Cleveland and Roosevelt, particularly by Roosevelt. Possibly the senatorial superstition may be destroyed by somebody in 1908.

Who Will Lead the Democrats?

THE Democratic Baltimore Sun, in referring to the attitude of its party during the recent Congress, laments that "no Moses has arisen." It says that the Democrats alternately helped Roosevelt and the Republican element which opposed him, but "never did anything for themselves as a party," adding that "the position of the Democrats during Congress was, in many respects, pitiable." There is truth in what that sturdy Democratic paper says, and that truth ought to command the party's serious attention. There are several reasons why the Democracy's position in the recent Congress was "pitiable." That party has no creed. It has no national leader in or out of Congress. It occupies at least two sides of every big issue which has that many sides. A powerful faction of the party dislikes and distrusts Bryan, but it seems unwilling to put forward anybody who could have a chance to beat Bryan in the convention. Four-fifths of the Southern Democrats say they are opposed to government ownership of railways, yet they appear to accept, with blind and dumb fatalism, the drift running in Bryan's favor, Bryan representing government ownership as decisively and emphatically to-day as he represented free silver ten years ago.

The cowardice of this Democratic servility to Bryan and his obnoxious cause is rendered especially notable by the fact that that party has a man ready to its hand who is the antithesis of Bryan in every respect in which Bryan appeals to his radical supporters. This is United States Judge George Gray, of Delaware. Judge Gray, as the candidate of the Democracy for 1908, would place that party back on its old conservative and sane basis. He would stand in the direct line of apostolic succession to Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden, and Cleveland. The Democrats might not carry the country under Gray's leadership in 1908, but they would at least show that they had discarded their vices and follies of recent years, and would be able to make an appeal to the people in 1912 with a fair chance of success.

The Plain Truth.

IT is a poor return for what he has done for working-men which President Roosevelt has received from the Massachusetts labor-union leader, who recently declared him worthy of impeachment for the comments on the Steunenberg murder made in his message to Congress. No President ever went further out of his way in an attempt to give labor a "square deal," even to the point of incurring the honest resentment of many conservative people; but Mr. Roosevelt's record counts as nothing when his views run counter to those who wish to make martyrs of the persons who are accused of the cold-blooded murder of a man who had the courage to do his official duty in the face of mob violence.

IT IS a compliment to the President to be assailed by a man fresh from the service of a penitentiary sentence which was approved by his fellow-Senators and the public at large as fitting the crime of which he was convicted. Mr. Burton will find it difficult to arouse any popular indignation against President Roosevelt for acquiescing in his punishment for using his influence as a United States Senator in favor of a client whom he represented in a case brought against that client by the government. Even if his assertion that "there are others" were proved, it would not affect the justice of his own condemnation. By a course of unobtrusive attention to his duties in the world Mr. Burton might have eventually lived down his disgrace; but his determination to pose in the lime-light as a martyr is not likely to bring him the rehabilitation in the minds of his countrymen which he is too impatient to earn by bringing forth fruits meet for repentance.

EDWIN C. MADDEN, who left his country's service for his country's good, has taken his retirement from the Third Assistant Postmaster-Generalship with an ill grace. Among the reasons which he thinks should have been made for his retention in office is the fact that he was originally recommended to President McKinley as a candidate for office by the members of a railway labor-union. Just what bearing this circumstance had upon his fitness for the position he has occupied it is hard to see. It might be supposed that a man recommended by publishers and business men would have come to the task with more qualifications; for the man undertaking it should be in close touch with the interests furnishing most business to the Post-Office Department. It was a misfortune that when Madden's appointment to office was urged upon President McKinley it was impossible, as we have been informed, to name him to the place which it was originally intended that he should fill; the result was that he was assigned to duties for the performance of which he proved himself to be in many respects unfitted.

THE value of a watch-dog is not measured by the frequency of his bark. Whatever may be the service which Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, has rendered the cause of pure food, he does actual damage by making such unjustifiable statements as that "a dead oyster is a no-good oyster," and that oysters should be shipped only in the shells, and he is properly taken to task by the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard. That paper declares that for more than fifty years opened oysters have been sold in bulk with no signs of trouble, dissatisfaction, or disease of any sort. "It was doubtful," the Standard says, "whether the statement was intended as a piece of pleasantry, or as the few and precious words that wisdom utters, till the doctor was pushed from his perch incontinently and took a back track without ceremony. He now has no objection to the transportation of opened oysters in bulk if the conditions are sanitary, and only wants the law enforced against the use of poison preservatives and the generation of ptomaines in oysters, as if those things were the particular and express purpose for which the oyster business is carried on."

WHILE muck-rakers are trampling all over the Standard Oil Company—or trying to—on this side of the Atlantic, a London dispatch says that this company has just won an important victory over all its European competitors by forcing a huge foreign combination, embracing German, Roumanian, Russian, Dutch, and British capitalists, to come to a satisfactory agreement with the American oil producers, thus giving the American combination control of many important oil-tank installations in Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Rotterdam. It appears that while public feeling has been incited in this country against the Standard Oil Company on the charge that it is a trust, its European competitors in Germany, Russia, Great Britain and elsewhere have been organizing to drive American oil out of foreign markets. We have failed to observe that any of the foreign newspapers assailed this formidable combination or denounced it as a trust. They were only too willing that the combination should be made to fight the American oil producer. Single-handed and alone the American company fought its battle to win the markets of the world for the oil producers of the United States. It has won such a decisive victory that the London *Pall Mall Gazette* has to concede it. By and by the American people will realize that attacks on American industrial and other corporations are winning applause on the other side of the Atlantic, where our sharpest competitors are watching every opportunity to supplant American products with their own.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

DURING his career of over sixty years as a lawyer, United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Maryland, has successfully defended eighty persons charged with murder. His latest criminal case was that of a Baltimore woman accused of killing her sister. Although he is eighty-three years old, the Senator made so able a plea that he secured the acquittal of his client. The latter impulsively expressed her gratitude by kissing her defender in open court. Mr. Whyte's success in such cases is attributed to his eloquence, his simple method in dealing with juries, and his keenness in examining witnesses. He has a persuasive way which goes far to nullify the effect of evidence against his clients.

ALLEGATIONS of astounding municipal corruption and graft in San Francisco have been giving that town, of late, a most undesirable notoriety. Some time ago a sensation was created by the finding of indictments charging corrupt dealing against a number of well-known San Franciscans, including both officials and private citizens, the most prominent of the accused being the present head of the city government, Mayor Schmitz, and Abraham Ruef, who has been for years San Francisco's leading politician. None of these cases has as yet come to trial, and the mayor has for himself been making reiterated professions of innocence. More recently the grand jury returned seventy-five additional indictments, not less than sixty-five of which were against Ruef alone, charging him with bribing the board of supervisors to grant franchises to the United Railroads, the Home Telephone Company, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, and the so-called "prize-fight trust." The other ten indictments were also for bribery, and concerned a former officer of a telephone company. These cases also are yet to have their consideration in the courts. Shortly before this second deliverance of the grand jury Ruef disappeared, and, owing to the sheriff's assertion that he could not find the missing man, the court deputed State Senator Biggey to that task. Mr. Biggey quickly discovered Ruef, and the latter was taken into custody. The court fixed his bail at \$650,000, on the latest charges.

AMONG the rare books coveted by collectors is the first issue of the famous French explorer Samuel Champlain's first narrative of his first voyage to America. Only four copies of this edition of the work are known to be in existence. One of them was sold at public auction in New York recently for \$2,900. Its former owner was an American who bought it six months ago in Paris for twenty cents.

LATER ADVICES than those published recently in these columns seem to substantiate the claim that it is the Rev. Albert C. White, pastor of the Universalist Church at Hamilton, O., who is most properly entitled to the distinction of being the youngest Union soldier in the late Civil War. Mr. White was mustered in as a drummer-boy of Company D, Sixty-fourth O. V. I., on December 14th, 1861, at Camp Buckingham, Mansfield, O., when he was only nine years and twenty-nine days old. He enlisted with the consent of his father, who was lieutenant of the company, and of his mother, who hoped that outdoor life would strengthen his delicate constitution. The accompanying quaint picture of Mr. White was taken two months before he was mustered in. He was, at the command of Captain Forsythe (afterward General Forsythe, of Indian-war fame), put upon the roll as eighteen years of age, to conform to the law which prohibited the mustering of youths under that age. He served eight months and twenty-three days, his service terminating soon after the battle of Shiloh, owing to illness. His formal discharge, given on March 14th, 1865, was dated August 18th, 1862, the time when he left his regiment. He might not have applied for a discharge had it not been his wish to join the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is believed to be the youngest living member. He joined Major Howe Post, No. 47, G. A. R., Haverhill, Mass., where he was pastor of the Mount Washington

Universalist Church for three years. Last May he accepted the pastorate of the Hamilton (O.) Universalist Church.

PROBABLY no political battle on record in Germany was so exciting or so strenuously fought as was

the one in which the supporters of the imperial government recently gained an overwhelming victory. Intense public interest was manifested in the campaign, and Emperor William himself participated in it with Rooseveltian energy and sagacity. He and his ministers appealed to the patriotism of the people to sustain the colonial and other policies of the crown, and the great majority of the voters responded with enthusiasm. Apart from the strengthening of the Emperor in the loyalty and affection of his subjects, the chief prestige of the triumph achieved accrued to Prince von Bülow, chancellor of the empire. The indorsement which his administration received, in the election of an increased number of government supporters to Parliament, was a grand tribute to the rare ability of the chancellor as a statesman and his high character as a man. In many respects he may be accounted one of the most fortunate individuals of his time. The photograph of the prince herewith reproduced has an interesting history. It was taken as he arose to speak at a dinner given him just before the general Reichstag elections by the so-called "Intellectuals," a society of scholars, scientists, artists, and literary personages formed to promote the government's colonial policy. The prince wrote on the photograph with his own hand the sentence taken from his speech that evening. Translated it reads: "A Parliament, the majority of which does not lack in national conviction—that is the need of the day."

THAT useful contrivance, the roller-chair, was first put to frequent use in moving invalid or aged travelers to and from trains at great and crowded railroad stations. Later it was employed extensively at the various world's expositions to enable the feeble or the weary to make in comfort the rounds of the innumerable exhibits. Next it was introduced on the board-walk at Atlantic City, where it is very much in



ABRAHAM RUEF,
The San Francisco politician against whom sixty-five indictments for alleged grafting were found.



PRINCE VON BÜLOW,
Chancellor of the German empire, whose administration the people have emphatically indorsed.



COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN,
Who recently gave a unique and picturesque ball at Dublin Castle.—Topley.

no place it is in greater favor than at Florida's celebrated Mecca of winter tourists, Palm Beach. There distinguished visitors often patronize it. Our photograph shows, as an instance of this, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Depew enjoying a jaunt in one of these convenient vehicles along the delightful avenues of the Floridian city of recreation and pleasure. Mr. Depew has recently been completing his recovery from a tedious illness, and is now regaining his former remarkable good health. The Senator's mental vigor has never suffered any abatement, and hosts of friends will rejoice that he has recovered physical strength to a degree that assures for him many more years of activity and usefulness.

DUBLIN CASTLE has been the scene of many brilliant social functions, but few of these have been

so picturesque as the Irish Lace ball, held recently within its historic walls. The ball was given in St. Patrick's Hall by the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and it was attended by nearly all the distinguished people of Dublin society. The characteristic feature of the gathering was the fact that all the ladies appeared in toilettes trimmed with Irish lace, and the gentlemen with Irish-lace jabots and ruffles, with court dress, hunt-coats, or ordinary evening dress. The spectacle is described as one of singular grace and charm. A novel part of the programme was a series of quadrilles made of couples wearing lace of similar varieties. The affair was a superb success, and Lady Aberdeen was warmly congratulated on the attractiveness of her entertainment. The countess herself was present, but in a wheeled chair, having only lately recovered from a severe illness. She was magnificently attired, and, in spite of her partial disability, discharged the duties of hostess in a most delightful manner. The countess is widely noted as a social entertainer, but that is not her sole distinction. She has been president of a number of large organizations of women, is an excellent orator, and is the author of a book written during her sojourn in Canada, when Lord Aberdeen was Governor-General of that country.

A QUEER lawsuit was recently instituted in Paris by one Bernard against Henry Clews, Jr., a son of the well-known American financier. Young Mr. Clews possesses literary tastes and aspires to be a playwright. Bernard alleged that he wrote a couple of plays for Clews in French, and that the latter not only printed them as his own, but also failed to pay Bernard the price stipulated for the work done. Mr. Clews's denial was as emphatic as Bernard's claim was broad.

TO THE list of potentates of the mysterious East whose queer-sounding titles have become familiar to Western ears is now added the Jam of Nawangar. This is the dignity lately attained by Prince Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, known to British cricketers as "Ranji." His accession to the throne of a little native state on the west coast of India is the latest chapter in a romantic story. The Jam Shri Vibaji, who came to the throne in 1852, had an only son, Kalubha, who conspired against his father's authority, and was accordingly disinherited. Vibaji, in accordance with Indian custom, adopted a cousin as his successor, and on the death of this cousin adopted the cousin's nephew, who was Ranjitsinhji. Subsequently another son was born to Vibaji, and "Ranji's" claim to the throne was set aside.

This son succeeded his father in 1895, and reigned until his death, last August. The succession, claimed by various kinsmen, has now been declared by the government of India to belong to Ranjitsinhji. The new Jam completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, and for a number of years lived the life of an English gentleman, becoming especially proficient at cricket, so that in 1896 and 1900 he was champion batsman of all England. His "Jubilee Book of Cricket" is said to be one of the best works ever written on the game. He is very popular in England by reason of his cricketing prowess and his unassuming and urbane manners.



REV. ALBERT C. WHITE,
Youngest soldier of the Civil War, as he appeared when he enlisted at nine years of age.



SENATOR AND MRS. DEPEW
Enjoying a roller-chair ride at Palm Beach.



KUMAR SHRI RANJITSINHJI,
The famous Anglo-Indian cricketer, who has succeeded to the throne of the Jam of Nawangar.



FIVE BOYS EMPLOYED IN A COTTON-MILL AT ASHEVILLE, N. C., IN VIOLATION OF THE STATE'S LABOR LAW.



MADE SICK BY COAL-DUST AND QUITTING HIS TASK IN THE BREAKER.



BOYS IN A COAL-BREAKER IN PENNSYLVANIA WORKING TEN HOURS A DAY, PICKING SLATE FROM THE COAL.



LITTLE GIRLS WHO ARE COMPELLED TO WORK IN A LOUISIANA COTTON-MILL.



EIGHT-YEAR-OLD TOILER IN A COTTON-MILL DOWN SOUTH.



CHILDREN ENGAGED IN AN ALABAMA COTTON-MILL FORCED TO EAT THEIR SCANT LUNCH IN HASTE.

UNHAPPY LITTLE VICTIMS OF THE CHILD-LABOR SYSTEM.

LITTLE ONES WHOSE LIVES ARE BLIGHTED BY TOO EARLY DRUDGERY IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS AND NORTHERN COAL BREAKERS—Courtesy United States Senator Beveridge.

Horrors of American Child Labor.

A GREAT event, from whatever point of view it be considered, was Senator Beveridge's speech in support of his bill to prohibit the transportation by carriers of interstate commerce of the products of mines and factories employing child labor. The awful array of facts it contains with reference to the existing amount of child labor and its terrible results have effectually roused the attention of the whole country, and the salutary alarm created must at least produce widespread and beneficent results, even though his bill failed to become a law. The tremendous agitation he has created will, in any event, bear wholesome fruit; but the only way to effectually remedy the evil is that which his bill provides.

In his presentation of the subject there is no sectionalism. The conditions in the coal mines and silk mills of Pennsylvania and in the cotton and woolen mills of Maine are as frankly and fully portrayed as those in the cotton mills of South Carolina and Georgia. He clearly shows that the census figures, appalling as they are, are inaccurate and inadequate. Not less than half a million children are employed in factories, mines, and sweat-shops. Multitudes of them are under ten years of age. Many are only six or seven. Not a few are only five. Little girls eight years old work all night in Pennsylvania silk mills for three cents an hour. In some of the Northern sweat-shops

children of three are at work. In certain glass factories the carrying boys, many of whom are less than twelve years old, are kept on a steady, slow run from the benches to the annealing oven and back again, traveling thus in eight hours not less than twenty-two miles.

In some of the Southern cotton mills ninety per cent. of the employés in the spinning department are children from seven to twelve years of age. They work about machinery dangerous to life and limb. They are pallid, emaciated, and hollow-chested. They do not know how to play. Many of them have lost a finger or two by the machinery they have to handle. They work eleven and sometimes twelve hours a day. The children of the white working class of the South are shut out from education by going into the mills, while the children of the negroes are going into the schools. The recently-issued census bulletin shows that of the children of cotton-mill communities, five to nine years old, one out of every two in the North goes to school, but in the South only one out of five. Of children from ten to fourteen in the North four out of

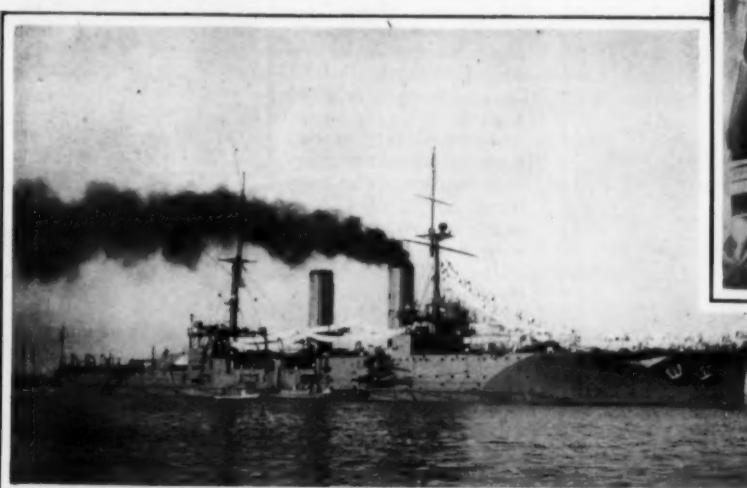
ten go to school, but in the South only one out of thirteen. Illiteracy is nearly three times as common among the factory children of the South as among the children in the general white population of that section. The suppression of the evil of child labor is of special concern to the whole country, but it is of especial importance to the South.

Senator Beveridge demonstrates that child labor means not only the ruin of the children themselves, but the deterioration of the race and the production of a degenerate class in this republic. It is pouring into American citizenship every year two hundred thousand boys and girls broken in body and stunted in mind and soul, who are to become parents of other degenerates.

Skin Tortures,

ITCHING, BURNING, CRUSTED, AND SCALY HUMORS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY CUTICURA.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly take Cuticura Resolvent Pills to cool and cleanse the blood. This pure, sweet, and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning, scaly humors, and points to a speedy cure.

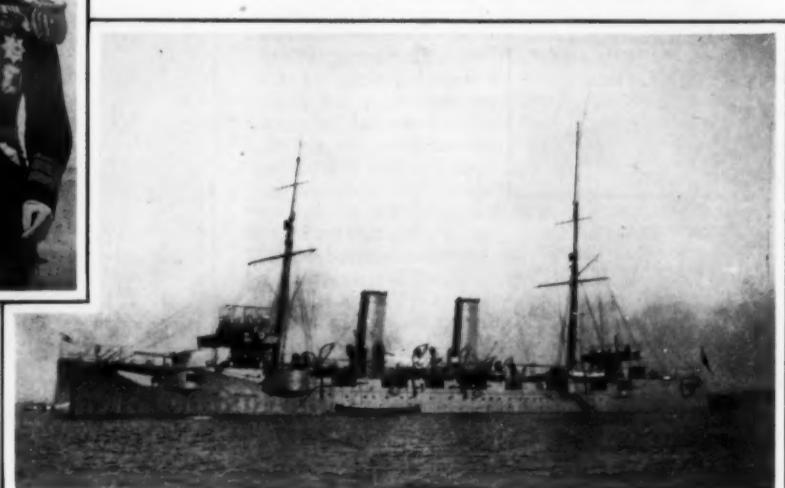


NEW AND FINE CRUISER "TSUKUBA," 13,500 TONS, BUILT IN JAPAN.

JAPANESE WAR-VESSELS WHICH WILL ATTEND THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, AND THEIR COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.



VICE-ADMIRAL GORO IJUIN.



CRUISER "CHITOSE," CONSTRUCTED IN AN AMERICAN SHIP-YARD.

Photographs by Tatsuya Kato.



TOO MUCH WATER HINDERS QUENCHING OF FIRE—FIREMEN FORCED TO GO BY BOAT TO FIGHT A \$150,000 FIRE IN PITTSBURG DURING THE GREAT FLOOD.
William E. Patterson, Pennsylvania.



DAYTON, KY., INUNDATED BY THE SWOLLEN OHIO—FIRE ENGINE PUMPING THE WATER OFF AFTER THE RIVER SUBSIDED.
Edward M. Schled, Kentucky.



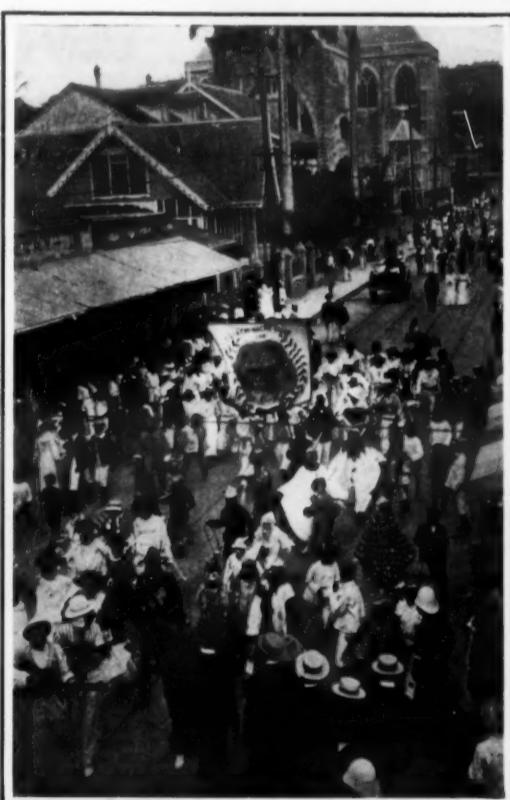
THE EASTER OPEN-AIR FLOWER MARKET AT UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, ON THE BALMY DAY BEFORE EASTER SUNDAY.—D. H. Velthau, New York.



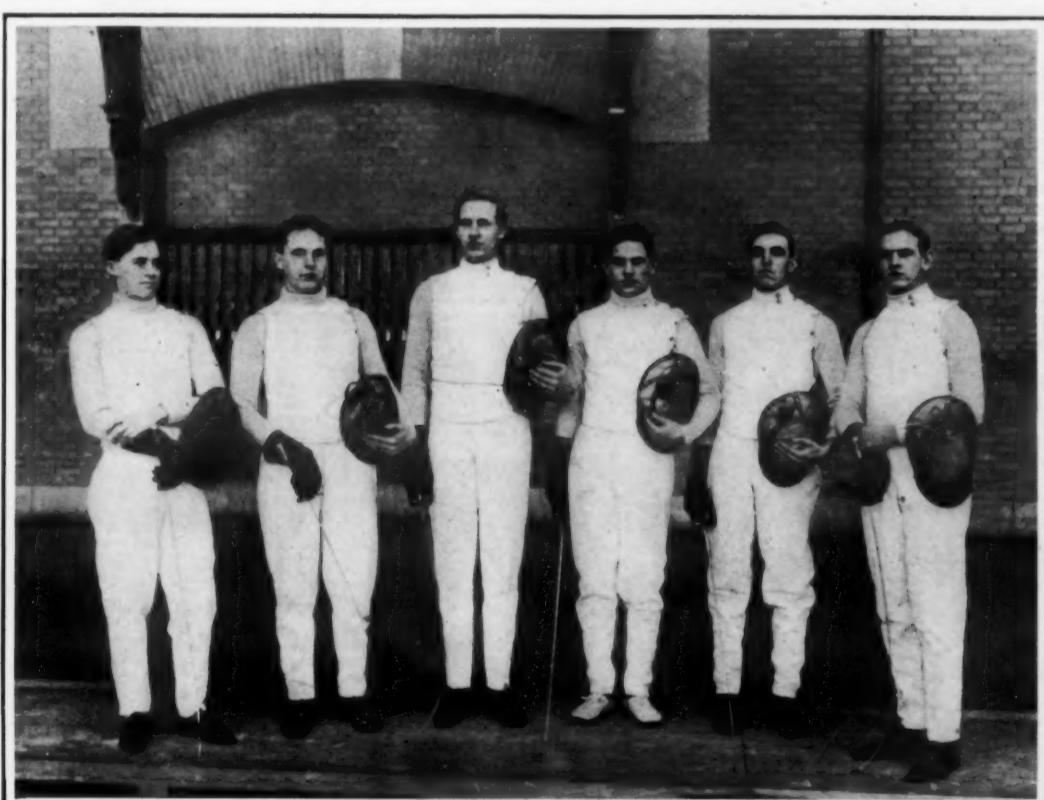
PICTURESQUE CARNIVAL AT MAZATLÁN, MEX.—BEVY OF HANDSOME SENORITAS IN A DECORATED CARRIAGE.—T. H. Vaughan, Mexico.



HOW THE WEATHER-MAN FOOLED NEW YORKERS—UNION SQUARE, AS IT LOOKED THE NEXT MORNING AFTER EASTER SUNDAY IN AN APRIL 1ST SNOWSTORM.—G. P. Burt, New York.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) CURIOUS TWO-DAY CARNIVAL AT PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD—STREETS CROWDED WITH MASQUERADERS AND COLORED FOLK.—E. S. Aldrich, Idaho.



INTERCOLLEGIATE FENCING CHAMPIONS OF AMERICA—EXPERT SWORDSMEN OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.
Left to right: Burdick, Ross, Dickman (captain), Brandt, Knauss, and Smith. Dickman, Brandt, and Burdick won the recent contest at New York, in which eight teams took part, by a score of 14, to 10 for West Point.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—IDAHO WINS.

OCCURRENCES OF THE TIME THAT INTERESTED, AND WERE DEPICTED BY, EXPERT CAMERA ARTISTS.

An American Woman Finds Traveling Safe in Cuba

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

WHEN the condition of Cuba under the management of the mother country became intolerable, the United States, in the interest of humanity and civil liberty, took the step which has now passed into history. But its mission would have been ill performed if it had merely freed the little island from Spanish rule; and the wisdom of the Platt amendment is now exemplified in the restoration of peace and order that reigns there under the second American occupation. There were many misgivings when internal dissension rendered it necessary to interpose for the second time the controlling and guiding hand of American rule. The resentment at this action on the part of the United States, created and fanned by a few irresponsible Cubans, whose greatest crime was the burning of a couple of cane-fields and the waving of their *machetes* with the cry of "Cuba for the Cubans!" was eagerly seized upon by a few jingo Americans and correspondents as evidence of a horrible revolt, and led to harrowing tales of impending danger and bloodshed.

Vague reports were published that Americans were cordially hated when on the island, and unless under direct military surveillance, they were liable to attack and bodily harm when outside of big cities. So, when I determined to make the trip over that "island in a state of revolution," and make it alone, being a woman, many of my friends took leave of me with doleful countenances and farewells. Despite pitying glances, I packed my wearing apparel in a single steamer trunk, took two cameras, with a plentiful supply of picture-making materials, and started for Cuba. In a few days I sailed into the picturesque harbor of Havana, and after a Cuban customs inspection which the United States customs officers at New York might well copy, inside of an hour I found myself comfortably quartered in a typical Cuban hotel.

There may be people who do not like Havana, with its gayety, its clean streets, its fascinating shops, and its attractive cafés, but they must be counted among the pessimists who find fault with any and every condition in life. I lingered long in this beautiful tropical Paris, and every day visited some part of the city, always going alone, mingling among the rich and the poor. In many instances my camera must have appeared impertinent, as I photographed the natives after I had literally "held them up" in a manner I would not have dreamed of doing in the States, yet I received nothing but kindness and courtesy from both Spaniard and Cuban. "But," said the croaker, "wait until you get into the interior, and then the temper of the people will be quite different." So on I went, stopping in small towns seldom visited by strangers, and perhaps never by a foreign woman alone, mingling with the natives, whose jargon was as intelligible to me as the moaning of the sea, yet not even the semblance of insult was noticeable. Several times I was the only woman on the train, and I met few English-speaking people. At Camaguey I never saw a white woman on the street, except one night when the band played on the plaza, and during the day only a few female negroes who seemed to be marketing.

For days I wandered alone through the narrow, crooked streets of the old town, making pictures of whatever caught my fancy, secretly hoping for some excitement, and that the American flag might be torn down in my presence, or that I might at least be hooted at as a detested "Americano." It never occurred, so I went from town to town alone and unprotected, doing exactly as I pleased, with a sense of security not felt in some large cities of the States.

After visiting a number of towns on the north coast and in the interior I started for Santiago. Here, it was predicted, I would certainly meet with rebuffs and perhaps worse. This town, it was asserted, contained the roughest and most lawless element of the island. Here rebellions were hatched; here the hatred of the American was most intense, and it was beyond



PROVISIONAL-GOVERNOR CHARLES E. MAGOON IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE AT THE PALACE.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

comprehension to a certain class that an American woman could go about alone in this city. With all these harrowing pictures passing in my mind, and reading at the time an American newspaper, containing in flashing headlines a special dispatch from Washington that the United States consul at Santiago had been killed and that one thousand soldiers would be sent to that point, I arrived in that "dreadful" town at eleven o'clock at night. There was a rough-looking crowd at the station, but a negro hotel-runner secured a carriage and ordered the driver to drop me at the hotel.

The clerk of the hotel had retired. A dim light was burning over a little desk in the hotel office. Quiet prevailed, except for the pleasant ripple of the fountain that was running in the *patio*. In a few



MRS. BATES, WIFE OF PAYMASTER-GENERAL BATES, IN THE PALACE WRITING-ROOM.

minutes the negro runner appeared, and two or three noisy American men were with him. "Here is your room," he said, opening a door just off the dining-room. "Buenas noches" (Good-night). As the electricity of Cuban hotels is usually turned off after eleven o'clock, I lighted a candle, and found the room had one barred window looking into the *patio*, and besides the door leading into the dining-room, there was another which connected it with the parlor. There was no key in either, so, with doors unlocked, I went to bed and slept as peacefully as I have ever slept in my own home. Indeed, such was my experience throughout Cuba. I never locked my bedroom door, either day or night, except in Havana, and even then the key hung on the rack near by. My trunk was never closed, yet not even a hat-pin was disturbed.

I was not in a single instance overcharged at hotels or by drivers. Whenever I exchanged American money for Cuban currency, the exchange, which varied almost every day, was ascertained by the clerk, and I was given the correct exchange to the penny. In Santiago especially I found it necessary to take long drives to the points of interest. This I did in many instances alone with a native driver—a Cuban of the middle class. He was ever on the alert as to my wishes and always delighted when I asked him to "dress up a picture" by posing at some particular point. My tips amounted to practically nothing, which is all the more surprising. To be sure, I did not jostle people on the sidewalks or assume superior, haughty manner, as some Americans have done. My experience demonstrates that any well-behaved American man or woman is absolutely safe in any part of Cuba to-day. Everywhere I found President Roosevelt's name revered. His character is studied by the children in the schools, and he is universally regarded as Cuba's friend.

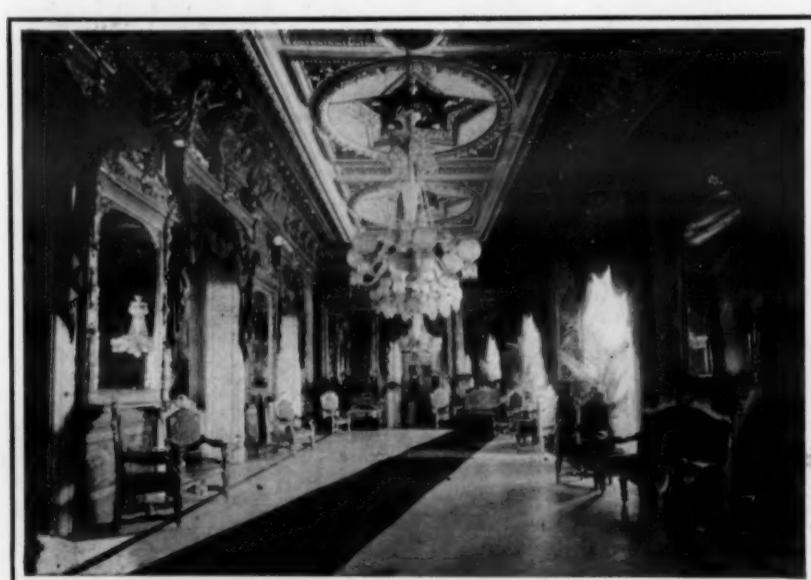
As the head of the provisional government, Governor Magoon has a difficult task—one that requires patience, tact, and an intimate knowledge of local conditions, and that task is rendered all the more difficult by reason of the impulsive and changeable character of the people. He is confronted with a nation untried in the arts of self-government, with a well-defined impression on the part of many of the natives that the continuance of American control is necessary to the protection of life and property; with political conditions entirely foreign to ours; where one party, if defeated, sees the performance of its patriotic duty in rebellion; where the average citizenship rises no higher than the possession of an office and the opportunity to levy tribute and graft from his fellow-man, and where a large element of the best people keeps aloof from politics. Governor Magoon is compelled each day to listen to protestations of loyalty from one party, and to accusations of treachery against the other party, and the delicate situation requires a Governor of sagacity and well-balanced judgment. Governor Magoon is the man for the occasion—a good listener, cautious in reaching a conclusion, but prompt and vigorous in execution when a line of action is determined upon.

The palace in which Governor Magoon resides is a marvel of beauty, and was built in 1834. It occupies an entire block, facing the Plaza de Armas. As Governor Magoon is unmarried, Mrs. Bates, the wife of Paymaster-General Bates, is the first lady of the American occupation, and one whose gracious manner has gathered about her a select coterie of charming American women who give to life at the palace a social aspect in keeping with the great nation they represent.

When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

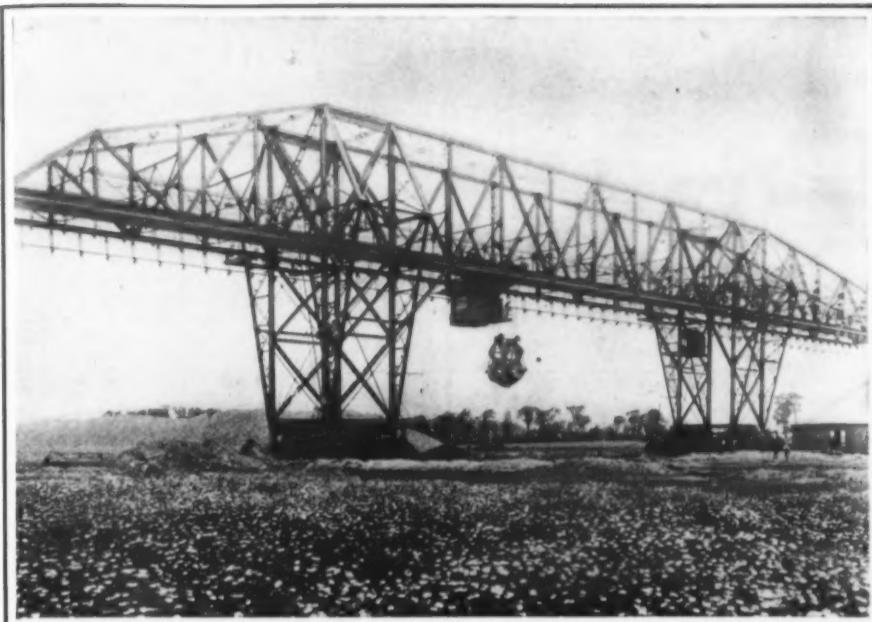


MAGNIFICENT RED ROOM OF THE PALACE, SHOWING THE ESCUTCHEON OF SPAIN AND HAVANA OVER THE WINDOWS AND DOORS.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



CENTRE OF ADMINISTRATION IN CUBA—THE PALACE IN HAVANA, NOW THE RESIDENCE OF PROVISIONAL-GOVERNOR CHARLES E. MAGOON.



WONDERFUL "GRAB" MACHINE EMPLOYED IN EXCAVATING NEW YORK'S BARGE CANAL—BUILT LIKE A BRIDGE-TRUSS, 400 FEET LONG, AND WEIGHING 380 TONS—DIRT DIPPER SUSPENDED IN CENTRE.—C. M. Gill, New York.



FEROCIOUS WILD-CAT AT BAY IN THE WILDS OF COLORADO, AFTER A LONG AND WEARYING PURSUIT BY THE HOUNDS.
W. F. Kendrick, Colorado.



OBJECTING.



CONSIDERING.



SURRENDERING.

(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) THE CHILD MAKING FRIENDS WITH THE TEDDY BEAR.—Mrs. M. E. McDougall, New York.



IMMENSE PILE OF OYSTER SHELLS, FIFTY-FIVE FEET HIGH, AT THE WORLD'S LARGEST OYSTER ESTABLISHMENT, AT HAMPTON, VA.—A. W. Cutler, New York.



TREMENDOUS JUMP OF A SKI CHAMPION ON A SLIDE AMID THE MOUNTAINS OF NORWAY.
H. Bordewich, Norway.



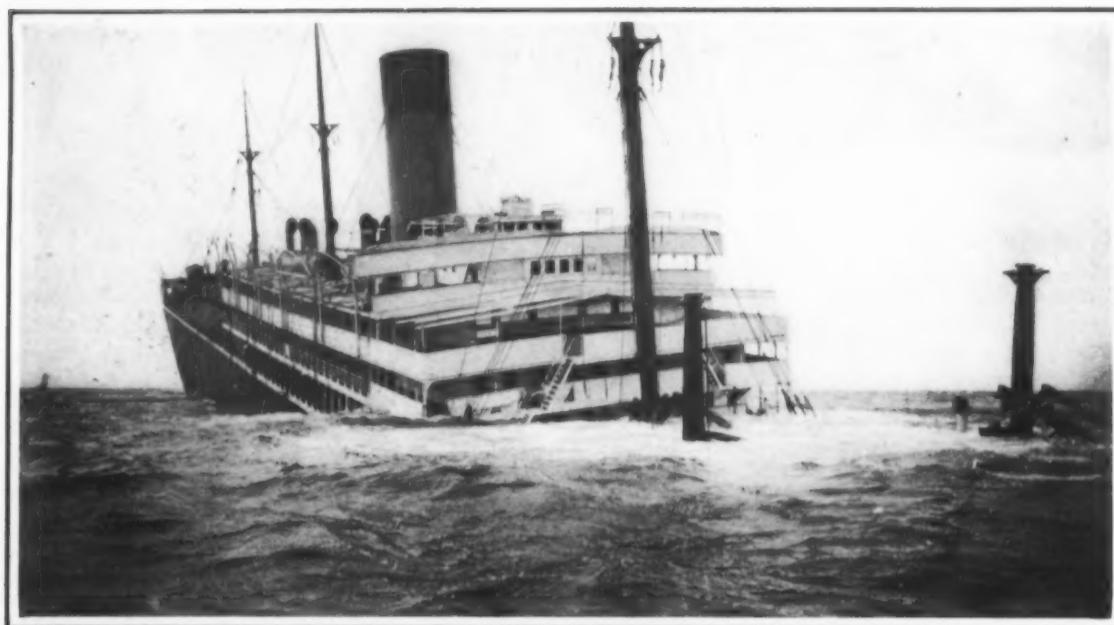
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) BARGAIN-DAY AT A SEATTLE STORE—MOB OF WOMEN BESIEGING THE ENTRANCE.—Walter P. Miller, Washington.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) FORBIDDEN TO STUDY WITH WHITE CHILDREN—PUPILS AT SAN FRANCISCO'S ORIENTAL SCHOOL.—Felix J. Koch, Ohio.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, WASHINGTON THE SECOND, AND OHIO THE THIRD.



SHATTERED "DAKOTA" STUCK UPON A REEF, DESERTED, AND WITH HER BOW SUBMERGED.

A PACIFIC LINER WRECKED THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

COSTLY AND COMMODIOUS STEAMSHIP "DAKOTA," OF THE GREAT NORTHERN COMPANY, LOST IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, AND ABANDONED ON A REEF OFF THE COAST OF JAPAN.—*Photographs by Carl Lewis.*

A Great Steamship Lost by Negligence.

Special correspondence of Leslie's Weekly.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 10th, 1907.

THE steamship *Dakota*, 28,000 tons, of the Great Northern Line, was wrecked off Shiba province, some eighty miles from Yokohama, at five o'clock on the afternoon of March 3d. It was broad daylight, with Captain Franke on the bridge, and the passengers on deck taking snap-shots of the shore. There was no apparent reason for the accident, except that the ship was less than a mile from land, off a dangerous bit of rocky, wreck-strewn coast, where five miles is considered none too wide a berth. There are rocks and reefs so treacherous that the spot is known to the Japanese fishermen of Shirahama village as the "Devil's Sea."

The head men of the village, realizing the danger of the passengers, collected all the fishing-boats and sent them out to the rescue before the ship struck. The big *Dakota* struck the reef, listed to one side, and her bow was soon completely submerged. Some of the sixty passengers secured what luggage was in their state-rooms, others left the ship with almost nothing; and all, with the crew, stepped calmly into the ship's boats and Japanese sampans, and landed at the village. The ship was absolutely deserted, as it seemed that she might slip forward off the rocks and sink to the bottom at any moment.

The next day it was discovered that she had been boarded by looters, who had taken everything that could be found in the cabins. Later, opened trunks and mail-bags were found strewn along the shore. Two residents of Yokohama who had hurried to the place met a fisherwoman carrying a bag of mail,

Japanese soups. The *Hakui Maru* went down from Yokohama, but the sea was too rough to allow them to board her, so the steamer was forced to go about to the village of Tateyama, inside Tokio Bay, and wait for the passengers there. After fifteen miles' walking and ricksha riding, they boarded the steamer and reached Yokohama by Tuesday night.

It is a week to-day since the accident. Yokohama is full of distracted people interviewing tailors, buying clothes, holding meetings, filing complaints against the company, and waiting to see what the company will do for them. The Americans of the crew will return to America by the *Tremont*, sailing to-morrow, while the Chinese crew will be shipped to Hong-Kong. The *Dakota* lies still as she struck. No attempt has been made to take either mail or cargo from her; every day a few more mail-bags drift ashore, and the Japanese police patrol the beach. Divers have pronounced it impossible to raise her with any but government appliances, and the ship has been given over to the insurance company. The

Japanese government may buy and raise her, and sail her under the Japanese flag. ANNA LAURA MILLER.

For the Nursery—For the Table.

WHETHER as an ideal food for infants or for general household use, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has no equal; of no other food product can this be truthfully said.



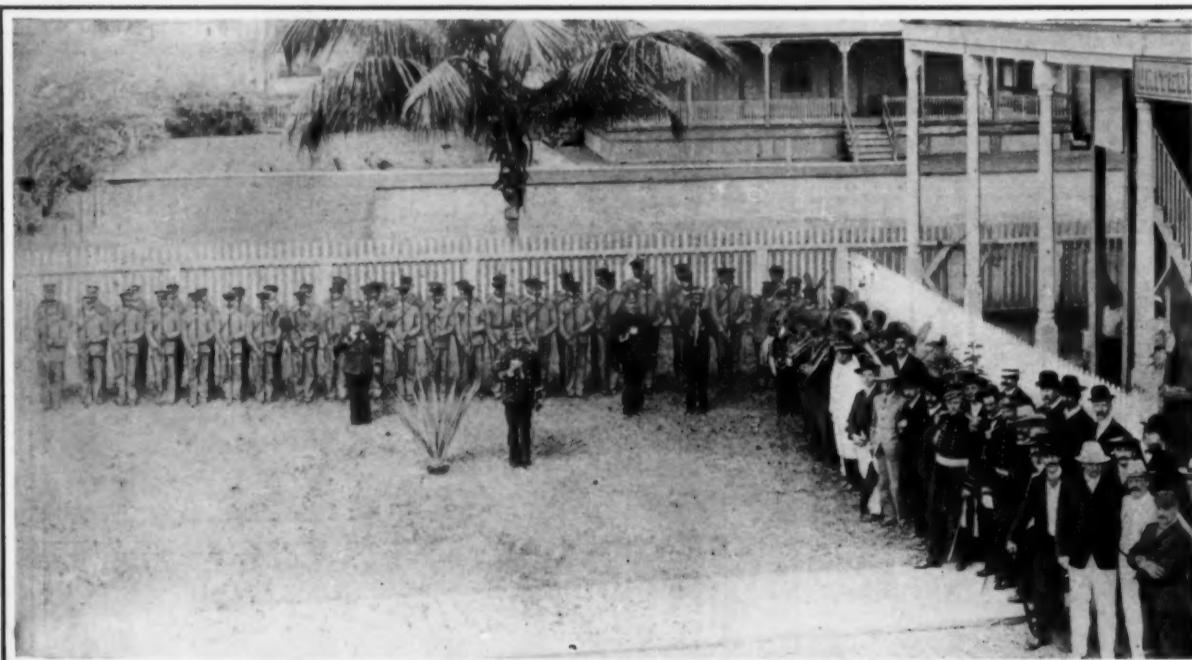
A NOTEWORTHY FESTIVE OCCASION.

DINNER OF THE CLASS IN PRINTING OF THE WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., IN NEW YORK, WHERE THE STUDENTS WERE INSTRUCTED BY ABLE SPEAKERS.—*B. G. Phillips.*

Speakers seated at centre table, left to right: Walter L. Hervey, Ph.D.; William H. McElroy, well-known journalist and orator; J. Clyde Oswald, toastmaster; Thomas P. Peters, editor *Brooklyn Daily Times*; Rev. Robert H. Middleditch.

which they bought for thirty sen, while some fishermen were forced to give up five sacks to the police. An official from the American consulate found among some opened letters on the beach one containing a check for the American consul-general.

The passengers meantime spent the night at an inn in the village, crowding into one room to sleep, and having for their meals rice, eggs, oranges, and



DETACHMENT OF TYPICAL HONDURAN TROOPS AND MILITARY BAND AT PUERTO CORTEZ, JUST AFTER THE BREAKING OUT OF THE WAR—PREPARING TO PROCEED TO THE FIELD TO FIGHT THE ARMY OF NICARAGUA.



A PATRIOTIC CROWD IN A TOWN OF HONDURAS. Men in military uniform—at left: Lee Christmas, a famous American soldier of fortune, a general in the Honduran army; at right: a Honduran general, Christmas's senior in rank.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

A SOUTHERN EDUCATOR ON THE NEW SOUTH.
BY DR. E. A. ALDERMAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE South has regained the spirit of industrialism with which it started in the early days. Many details remain to be worked out, but the spirit is here. I see it in the ideals of our youth. I hear it in their speech. Their ambitions reflect it, their dreams move about it. Twenty years from now the old patriarchal South will be a fierce industrial region. By industrialism I do not mean commercialism. Commercialism is a mere sordid theory of life. Industrialism is the scientific mastery of the raw material and its wise distribution according to the laws of trade. The Southern boy of this generation has found himself at last in

DR. EDWIN A. ALDERMAN,
President of the University
of Virginia.

American life and made himself at home at the moment when the republic has most need of his tempered strength. He is a fine, hopeful figure, this Southern boy whom I know so well, of strong, high political instincts, facing tardily a fierce industrialism and a new democracy with its grandeur and temptations, his ambitions and dreams moving about them and yet holding fast through the conservatism in his blood to the noble concepts of public probity and scorn of disonor.

CAUSES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

BY JAMES BRYCE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

It is not race only that links you and us together; it is the language that grew up, the literature that was produced, the free institutions that were framed, in the days when your ancestors and ours lived together in the ancient island home. Nor is this all. There are in the masses of our people many whose knowledge of literature and institutions is slender, but to whom America is the land to which their brothers and their children have gone, the land which stands to their minds as being pre-eminently the land of human equality, the land of a free career, the land which gives the ordinary man his best chance, the land which promises a future in which the masses shall—such is their belief—fare better than they have ever done before. Strong as this sentiment is—and this is the other point I want to make clear—there is nothing exclusive in it, nothing to which any other nation can object. We do not want you because you are our friends to be any bit the less the friends of any other nation. We do not ask you to forget, nor do we forget, what we both owe to Italy, the home of poetry, painting, and music; to France, whose intellect has so often irradiated all Europe; to Germany, so rich in the treasures of thought and learning. International amity is not like conjugal affection, which if it is to produce happiness must needs imply the special devotion of each to the other. It is like the friendship of men among themselves, which can take in many at the same time. And, indeed, the more international friendship rises to a sense of human brotherhood, the more it feels how much better peace is than strife and love is than hatred, the wider will it extend the range of its beneficent influence.

NO STATE FUNDS FOR DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

BY THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D. D. BISHOP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We, most of us, in America, believe in the religious education of children. Some of us are paying taxes for the public schools while at the same time paying for the education of our children in private schools. The way in which many of the poor do this compels our admiration for their loyalty to their faith. The state, however, as such, does not and cannot recognize in its educational system any denominational differences, and it cannot as a state in the nature of the case teach religion. The freedom of the church and the safety of the state demand that no dollar go from the state toward the support of any private or denominational school. As

president of the trustees of two denominational schools I should refuse any offer on the part of the state to aid in the support of those schools, and so would every American Roman Catholic or Protestant. There is



floating in the minds of some excellent people an idea that denominational and private schools may receive some payment from the state for the tuition of the children for work well done. American citizens who love their religion and their church are too wise to be led into any such system. With that step taken your freedom to teach your children as you would have them taught in the faith will be gone. History repeats itself. A few generations of such partnership of church and state would bring us to the bitterness and sufferings of France and England.

THE PRESIDENT THE PEOPLE'S SPOKESMAN.

BY PRESIDENT BUTLER, OF COLUMBIA.

In a very real sense the popular will in the United States has no other representative for political purposes than the President. The President of the United States is chosen by the whole people with a view to his personality, his temperament, his private convictions, and his political principles. The people know who he is and all about him. When chosen he owes no responsibility to the Congress, but to the people of the United States alone. Where is it that private interest goes when it wishes to Burke an expression of the popular will? Not to the executive, not to the private chambers of the judges, but to the committee-rooms and to the floor of the legislative assemblies in State and nation. There responsibility is so divided, there secrecy is so easy, that measures demanded by the people may be done to death despite the urging of national and State executives. No; States and syndicates have Senators; districts and local interests have Representatives; but the people of the United States have only the President to speak for them and to do their will.

FAIR PLAY FOR CORPORATIONS AND STOCK-HOLDERS.

BY VICE-PRESIDENT BYRNES, OF THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD.

A corporation is what its directors, officers, and employés make it. They are like other people—no better, no worse. We therefore say that some corporations are good and others bad. The bad should be punished, and, if possible, made to do better; the good should be encouraged, not throttled, and the man who condemns all is not a safe counselor. The people should guard the rights of a public-service corporation



DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President of Columbia University.
Puck Brothers.

On the Hidden Trail.

IT is night upon the mountain, and my camp-fire slowly dying
Sets a host of phantom shadows dancing eerily around;
Far upon the distant crag a Spanish whip-poor-will is sounding,
And the sleepy camp dog grumbles at the melancholy sound.

FROM the dark and silent mesa, like a soul in torment wailing,
Comes the broken cachinnation of the lone coyote's howl;
High upon you broken cedar where the moonlight fast is failing,
Hoots his sullen, dark philosophy the solitary owl.

THIS is as Jehovah made it. Breathes the forest full of sweet-
ness,
Breath of balsam and of cedar and the burden of the bay;
This is nature, wondrous nature, in its glorious completeness—
For the killer's fire and steel not yet have found the hidden
way.

SINGS the mountain brook below me, through the brake and
alder stealing.
Fed by living springs of water from the fastnesses on high;
Singing as Jehovah taught it, of the open and of healing—
But the killer soon may come and wither all its fountains dry.

Hoots the owl upon the cedar. "Soon will come the killer
wending
Through the hidden treasure-chamber, marching pitiless and dread.
Leaving blackened desolation and the smoke of death ascending
O'er the ashes of the mighty and the corpses of the dead!

"SOON will come the fiery besom sweeping all the smiling moun-
tain.
Leaving charred black arms uplifted to the smoke-enshrouded
sky;
Gone the mountain brooks of water and the ever-springing foun-
tains—
For where'er the killer passes every living thing must die!"

IT is night upon the mountain. Soft the gentle moonlight falling
Seems a silent benediction flung across the canyon black;
Low around me myriad voices, forest voices, ever calling.
"Keep our beauty from the killer—Mother Nature, turn him
back!"

"TURN him back, oh, Mother Nature! Lift your wall of rocks
before him;
Lower droop your pliant branches o'er the glade, oh, giant pine!
Let the angry wild bee threaten and the thorn bush hold and score
him,
And across the trail forever mat the clinging forest vine!"

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

as carefully as they would if the corporation was owned by the public. The individual who wrongs a corporation should be punished as severely as if he had wronged an individual. There should not be one code of ethics for a corporation and another for individuals. There is nothing original in this. It is simply old-fashioned honesty, for which New England has always been noted. Two cents a mile passenger-fare laws are being passed in many States where passengers on the trains are obliged to talk to the trainmen to keep from getting lonesome. People do not realize that money invested in railroads has not been paying as large returns as money invested in other lines of business. They have heard of a few men in the railroad business who, by speculation and the great growth of the country, have made large fortunes, but they have forgotten that the ordinary stockholder has been receiving not far from four per cent. on his investment. The public is gunning for the speculator; it has no desire to punish the ordinary stockholder. Indeed, the ordinary stockholder is a member of the gunning party.

ARBITRARY ASSUMPTIONS OF SOCIALISM.

BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

The root of socialism is the doctrine that all men of right ought to be and should therefore be made and kept precisely equal. This doctrine is really a wholly arbitrary dogma, a pure assumption, justified neither by reason nor by history, and, in fact, contradicted by the daily experience of all mankind; but it was so earnestly preached by the apostles of the French Revolution that to question its truth even now seems to a certain class of teachers and thinkers little short of blasphemy. But it was quickly seen that to make men more free would make them less nearly equal; that the fairer their start, the more quickly and surely some would come to the front and others fall behind; that, in short, if "equality" had the meaning which leaders in our own revolutionary thought were more and more inclined to give it, "equality" was inconsistent with "liberty," and they must choose between them. They recognized in fact, though not in words, this necessity, and gave up liberty. When the householder of the parable had given those engaged at the eleventh hour a full day's wages he replied to one who had borne the burden and the heat of the day and yet received no more, "Friend, I do thee no wrong; didst thou not agree with me for this coin?" * * * Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?" These questions imply the assertion of two vital principles which underlie the constitution of modern civilized society—liberty of contract and sanctity of property.

POPULAR "DELIRIUM" IN RAILROAD DENUNCIATION.

BY EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

There is much of the nature of delirium in the popular outcry against railroad corporations, for instance. We shall all be ashamed of it by and by. I dare say I have some reason to know of the real iniquities of corporations, and I do know them, but there is much that is not only groundless, but wrong, in the offhand attacks made on the railroads by thoughtless people on all hands. What is well founded in them will be cured, but the craze of denunciation will soon pass. We shall reflect that railroads are vitally related to our prosperity, and that to attack them needlessly is to attack ourselves. It is not the stock of soulless millionaires, but the property of citizens, of widows and orphans, whose savings are invested in railroads, that is being damaged. We shall recall what railroads have been and are still to be in the development of our country, and this craze will pass. Of course there must be some form of governmental supervision, but it should be planned in a quiet hour, not in one of angry excitement. Popular emotions follow peculiar laws. The psychology of a craze is most interesting. The temptation is well-nigh irresistible to do what we observe our neighbors do. If they begin to throw stones, we hunt for missiles ourselves. The railroads have had a hard time lately. Every man's hand is against them. Wherever a railroad head is to be seen it is safe and amusing to hit it; its owner has no friends. There are some pretty big difficulties before railroad managers just now. Before long we shall have a crop to move, under perplexities greater than those of last year. And the increasing production of the country will increasingly embarrass the railroads. But I have faith to believe that whenever a thing must be done, Yankee wit and pluck will find a way to do it.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



RIGHT REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
Protestant Episcopal Bishop
of Massachusetts.



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Attorney-General of the United
States.



WHERE CANADIANS BUY AND SELL—ANIMATED SCENE IN BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL.—William A. Rowley.



ODD MARKET IN MOROCCO—WOMEN AT TANGIER SELLING FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, AND OTHER THINGS.—George Holt.



LARGEST MARKET-PLACE IN AMERICA—FARMERS' SECTION OF WALLABOUT MARKET SQUARE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—B. G. Phillips.



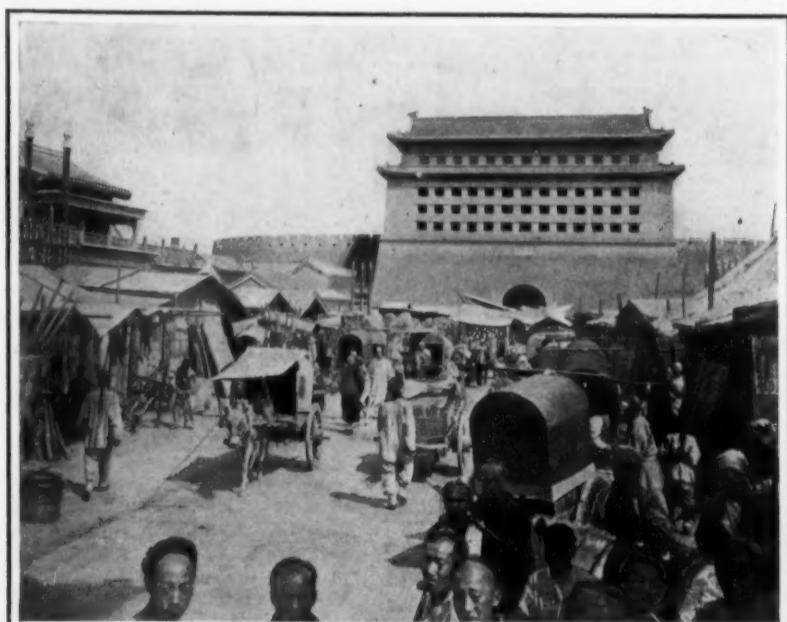
TYPICAL MARKET-DAY AT RICHMOND, VA., SHOWING HOODED VIRGINIA MARKET CARTS.—A. W. Cutler.



SATURDAY ACTIVITY AT THE HISTORIC MARKET-PLACE IN SALEM, MASS.—Mary H. Northend.



MEXICANS ENGAGED IN BARTER ON A MARKET-DAY AT CUERNAVACA, MEX.—Sumner W. Matteson.



QUAINT MARKET OUTSIDE OF ONE OF THE GATES OF PEKING, CHINA.—J. H. Ruggles.



BOSTON'S FAMOUS MARKET-PLACE ON A BUSY DAY CROWDED WITH LADEN WAGONS—FANEUIL HALL IN BACKGROUND.—Mary H. Northend.

BUSY SCENES IN THE MARKETS OF VARIOUS LANDS.
PUBLIC TRADING PLACES FOR THE MASSES IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, MEXICO, CHINA, AND MOROCCO.



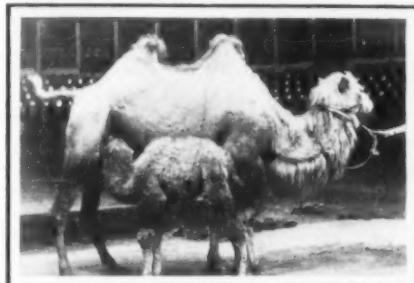
LADIES OF THE CIRCUS BUSY IN THEIR DRESSING-TENT.



STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE—CLOWN AND LIVING STATUES.



IN THE CIRCUS MEN'S DRESSING-TENT—A MOTLEY CROWD.



MOTHER CAMEL AND HER NEW BABE.



LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT INDOOR CIRCUS-HALL IN THE COUNTRY—MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PROVIDED WITH THREE RINGS.



ELEPHANT AND PONIES PRACTICING TOGETHER IN THE RING.



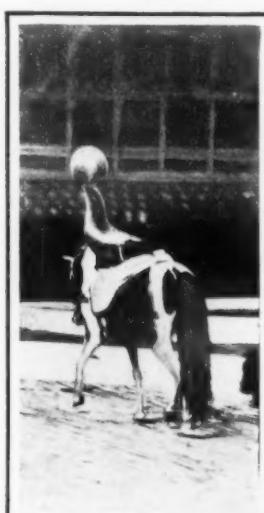
DOG AND ELEPHANT ACT A PLEASING PERFORMANCE.



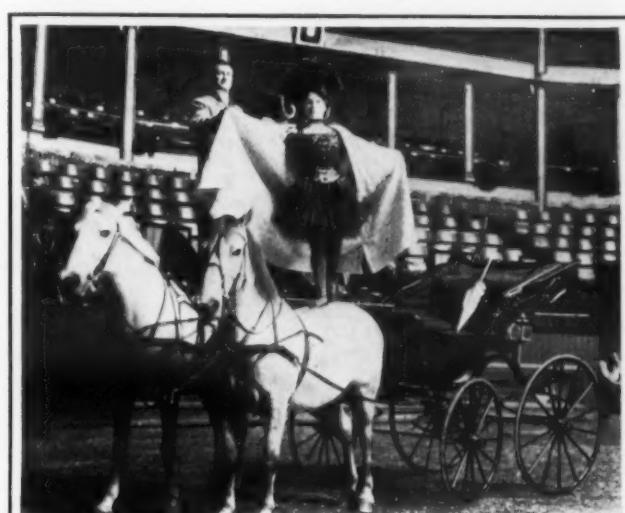
ONE OF THE NOVELLOS AND HER TRAINED ELEPHANT.



LLOYD PUTNAM AND HIS NOTED PONY, DOG, AND MONKEY COMBINATION.



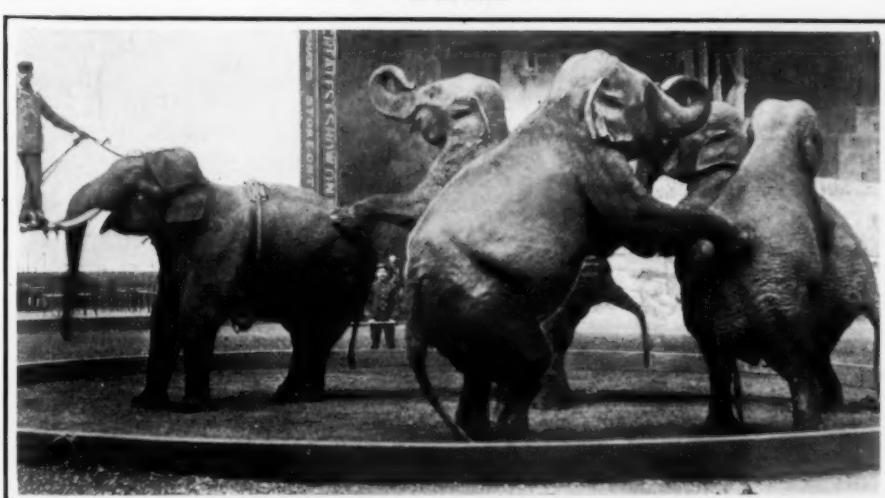
WORLD'S ONLY HORSEBACK-RIDING SEAL BALANCING A GLOBE ON ITS NOSE.



POPULAR PERFORMER, DOLLY JULIAN, AND HER RING RIG.



THE CASTRILLONS' NOTABLE ACROBATIC FEATS.



HERD OF ELEPHANTS ROUNDING THE RING IN A LOCK-STEP MARCH.



TRAINED SEAL'S GLOBE-BALANCING ACT.

OPENING OF THE JOYOUS CIRCUS SEASON OF 1907.

PICTURESQUE REHEARSAL SCENES AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, JUST BEFORE THE BARNUM AND BAILEY AGGREGATION BEGAN ITS PUBLIC PERFORMANCES.—*Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.*

Judge Gray for the Presidency

By Charles M. Harvey

I.

SHORTLY after his second election Jefferson said that the weakness of the opposition party had become a peril to the country, because it was no longer able to act as a check against possible excesses among his own supporters. A similar situation presents itself to Jefferson's present successor in the White House. Jefferson rode into power in 1800 on the defeat of the Federalists, and he won a far greater victory in his second election four years later. He believed the Federalists were enemies of their country. In this assumption, of course, he was far astray. Even in its decline and fall the



HON. GEORGE GRAY,
United States judge of the Third
Judicial District.—*Genteekunst*.

old party of Washington, Adams, Hamilton, and Jay contained many as pure-minded and as clear-sighted patriots as the country has known. But Jefferson saw that two powerful parties were necessary in a republic, each to frighten the other into good behavior.

President Roosevelt doubtless sees some possibilities of danger in the one-sidedness into which his own personal popularity has thrown politics to-day. When, in 1900, the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket carried the entire North and West, except four little States in the silver-mining region with their thirteen electoral votes, the second end of the ticket contributed as much to this result as did the front end. Perhaps it contributed more. In 1904, when Roosevelt headed the ticket, he carried those four States and all the rest of the North and West, with Missouri in addition, which had not given an electoral vote to a Republican candidate since Grant's first election.

If there had been two parties in the South in 1904, as there were in North and South in the days of the old Whig party, Roosevelt would have beaten Parker as badly as Pierce, the Democrat, beat Scott, the Whig, in 1852, when Pierce carried every State in the country except four. Roosevelt's plurality of the popular vote was three times as great as the greatest margin which any presidential candidate had ever before received—the margin which Roosevelt helped to roll up for the McKinley and Roosevelt ticket in 1900. Roosevelt's lead in the popular vote of 1904 immeasurably surpassed that by which Pierce overwhelmed Scott.

Pierce's party's tremendous preponderance tempted it into committing the fatal blunder of repealing the Missouri Compromise of 1820, thus throwing the Territories open to slavery. This made a swift and sweeping change in politics. It killed the Whig party, and forced the Northern Whigs, the anti-slavery Democrats, the anti-slavery Know-Nothings, the Abolitionists, and the Free Soilers into the coalition which became the Republican party, on the issue of the preservation of the Territories for freedom. The immediate results were the fight between the North and the South for the possession of Kansas, the split of the Democracy in 1860, the election of Lincoln by the Republican party—and then secession, civil war, emancipation, unchallenged Republican supremacy for many years, the ballot for the negroes, and other portentous things.

Neither in 1907 nor in 1908 is the Republican party likely to commit any folly quite so stupendous or gratuitous as that which Douglas and Pierce perpetrated half a century ago; but the present absence of a vigorous and intelligent opposition may, if it lasts much longer, tempt the Republicans into excesses which may be harmful to themselves and disastrous to the country. It is to the interest of every good citizen of every party to encourage the Democracy to break away from its recent retroactive and revolutionary tendencies, to place it under the leadership of an able and sane statesman, and to free the country from the peril of calamity such as would come to it through the victory of a Bryan or a Hearst. Such a leader would be Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, United States judge of the third judicial district. This view has the support of so prominent a leader of Democracy as the Hon. Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, formerly United States Senator from that State and Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1904. Mr. Davis has recently expressed the belief that his party can carry the country next year if it conducts a campaign on conservative issues, and has declared that Judge Gray would be the strongest Democratic candidate for President.

II.

When, in 1885, Judge Gray was elected to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by Thomas F. Bayard's retirement from that chamber to become Secretary of State under President Cleveland, the country applauded this choice. From the foundation of the government Delaware had been represented pretty continuously in Congress by strong men. Several of these were con-

tributed by the house of Bayard. Many writers were inclined to be facetious in speaking about the sway, in a republican government, of the Bayard dynasty, but its rule was the rule of patriotism, probity, sanity. That rule gave the Diamond State a much greater weight in shaping legislation than was exerted by many larger commonwealths.

In the Senate Judge Gray met the social and intellectual demands which the State's traditions imposed on him. He had been a delegate to the national conventions which nominated Tilden, Hancock, and Cleveland (the first time). In these and in other canvases he took an active part on the stump outside as well as inside his State. For more than a decade and a half he had been his State's attorney-general, and was recognized as one of the ablest jurists of his locality. His prominence, his grasp of politics in its national and its international phases, and his legal learning won for him a place on several of the Senate's most important committees.

In the great constructive work of the Senate during his fourteen years' service in it, ending in 1899, Judge Gray was a force on the side of conservatism and progress. He entered the Senate just as his party, under Cleveland's leadership, had been placed in control of the executive department of the government for the first time since Buchanan stepped down in 1861. In an especially direct degree the eyes of the country were on the Democratic party in those critical years beginning with 1885. On the tariff Judge Gray's position was that of a moderate revenue reformer. With all the rest of his party he voted against the McKinley tariff of 1890, which President Harrison signed. He supported the Democratic Wilson tariff, passed in 1894, but he opposed the changes made in it by Mr. Gorman and a few other Democratic Senators, which President Cleveland denounced as "party perfidy and party dishonor." Like all the Democratic Senators (except McEnery, of Louisiana), he opposed the Dingley act of 1897, which President McKinley signed.

The country, and especially the Democratic party, needed clear-sighted and courageous men to deal with the finance issue during the decade and a half beginning with President Cleveland's first entrance into office. The Democracy had one such man in Mr. Cleveland. It had a few in each branch of Congress, prominent among whom was Senator Gray. He opposed all the free-silver-coining bills which reached his chamber. When the Republicans, under the lead of John Sherman, passed the bullion-deposit law of 1890, which was enacted as a compromise to head off free silver, Senator Gray and his fellow sound-money Democrats voted against it because they thought it went too far in its concessions to the silverites, and the majority of his party fought it because they believed it did not go far enough. President Harrison signed that act.

There was a powerful need for statesmen with sane views on finance when the panic of 1893 struck the country. Mr. Cleveland called Congress in extra session. Believing that the panic was due chiefly to the silver dilution of the currency, first under the Bland-Allison act of 1878, and then under the Sherman law of 1890, which succeeded it, he urged Congress to repeal the purchase clause of the latter act. By a combination of Republicans, sound-money Democrats, and a few silver Democrats he accomplished his purpose. The buying of silver for full legal-tender currency was stopped, and Senator Gray helped to stop it.

When, in the national convention of 1896, the radical element, under the leadership of William J. Bryan, got control of the Democratic party and declared in favor of throwing the mints wide open to silver, Senator Gray refused to support the ticket. He voted for Palmer and Buckner, the gold-standard Democratic nominees of 1896. That ticket polled only 133,000 votes, as compared with 6,500,000 votes which went to Bryan. Those 133,000 votes which went to Palmer had no effect on the general result, but men like Gray, Cleveland, Carlisle, and the rest of the Palmer contingent who preserved their regularity as Democrats while rebelling against the radicalism which had seized the party, had some influence in swinging it back to conservatism in the Parker canvass of 1904.

III.

In a very high degree Senator Gray had the respect of the Republicans in and out of his chamber. Republicans as well as Democrats applauded his selection in 1898 as one of the commissioners who met Spain's representatives in Paris and framed the treaty which closed the Cuban war. He was active, too, in pushing the treaty through the Senate. While Republicans rejoiced at the victory which put the Delaware Legislature in control of their party, and retired him from the Senate in 1899, they would have preferred him to any other Democrat whom Delaware could name.

The number of appointments to important positions which Judge Gray has received from Republican Presidents are a striking tribute to his talents in many broad fields, to his clear-headedness and balance, and to his popularity with the great mass of his countrymen. In 1898, just before he left the Senate, President McKinley made him a member of the Joint High Commission to consider issues in dispute between the United States and Canada. After he left the Senate in 1899 Mr. McKinley appointed him a judge of the

United States Circuit Court for the third judicial district. In 1900 he became a member of the International Permanent Court of Arbitration under The Hague peace convention. President Roosevelt made him a member of the commission which settled the coal strike of 1902.

The strike of the anthracite coal miners, under the lead of John Mitchell, in 1902 involved a larger number of persons and inflicted greater damage on the country than any labor disturbance since that time. Beginning on May 12th, it lasted till President Roosevelt stopped it on October 23d. It was participated in by 150,000 persons, and inflicted a loss to all the interests concerned which was estimated at \$50,000,000. Coming in the year of a congressional canvass, the strike threatened to have disastrous consequences to the Republican party. Senator Hanna and many others attempted to get some sort of adjustment between the miners and the mine operators which would end the conflict. All were unsuccessful. Then President Roosevelt stepped in and brought peace.

Peace was necessary in order to insure the President a Republican Congress during the second half of his term. Defeat in that congressional election of 1902 would be a hard blow at the President's prestige, and might beat him for the nomination in the national convention of 1904. In the interest of the coal miners, the mine owners, and the coal consumers, and in the interest of the Republican party, the President brought the leaders of both sides together, patched up a *modus vivendi*, and reopened the mines.

The President did this by naming a board of arbitrators in whom the miners, the mine owners, and the public had confidence. Each side agreed to accept the settlement arrived at by this board, and the miners went to work on October 23d. This was two weeks before the new Congress was chosen. All the country, Democrats and Republicans, applauded the President for his work as a peacemaker, and his party carried Congress by a handsome majority.

The President's anthracite arbitration commission of 1902 consisted of Judge Gray, General John M. Wilson, Bishop John L. Spalding, Carroll D. Wright, and several other public-spirited and conspicuous men. Judge Gray was made chairman of the commission. The award which the commission made was deemed so fair that it was accepted by both sides, and the country had peace in the coal-fields until the new contract expired on March 31st, 1906.

IV.

Judge Gray's service as head of the anthracite arbitration commission added to his prominence as a national figure. His work showed that here was a man who grasped the significance of the new issues which the country's marvelous industrial expansion was forcing to the front, and who told the truth, regardless of the interests which the truth assailed. His report declared for the principle of the open shop, condemned discrimination against non-union miners, called for a square deal for employers and employees alike, and denounced boycotting and picketing. Speaking of boycotting, his report said: "Carried to the extent sometimes practiced in aid of a strike, and as it was in some instances practiced in connection with the late anthracite strike, it is a cruel weapon of aggression, and its use immoral and anti-social, and the concerted attempt to accomplish it is a conspiracy at common law, and merits the punishment due such a crime."

For the welfare of their party and for the safety of the country, the Democrats need a candidate in 1908 who is opposed to the adoption of any revolutionary experiments to remodel the country's industrial and social system, and who gives no quarter to demagogues. In Judge Gray they have such a man. The Democrats need a man who would kill Bryan's radicalism, who would head off Hearst's socialism, and whose candidacy would not shake business confidence. The nomination of Bryan or Hearst in 1908, with a creed for which their candidacy would stand, would frighten trade as much as Bryan's nomination on a fifty-cent-dollar platform did in 1896.

The Republicans need an opposition party in 1908 which will compel them to be cautious in legislation, and which will force them to put up their best men for President, Vice-President, and Congress. With Judge Gray at the head of the Democratic national ticket that sort of opposition would be insured. Judge Gray would have important advantages over the man who was that party's candidate in 1904. He is broader and more experienced than Judge Parker. He is far more widely known than Parker was when the St. Louis convention put him at the head of its ticket. Under Judge Gray's lead there would be no need for the candidate to amend the platform by telegraph. The country would know just where he stood on all the great issues.

If the Democrats place George Gray at the head of their national ticket in 1908 there will be no excuse for uneasiness in financial or industrial circles during the campaign, for the country will know that, no matter which party carries the election, conservatism will rule at the head of the government.

A GLASS of soda and a tablespoonful of Abbott's Bitters makes a pleasing drink and acts as a tonic.



ALICE LLOYD, THE DAINTY ENGLISH SINGING COMEDIEENNE, AT THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—*Hana*.



SCENE FROM "THE GRAND MOGUL," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE—THE DEPOSED POTENTATE FORCED TO SCRUB THE PALACE FLOOR.



ADELE ROWLAND, WHO SUPPORTS RICHARD CARLE IN THE ROLLICKING COMIC OPERA, "THE SPRING CHICKEN."—*Hall*.



PRINCIPALS AND CHORUS OF "THE SNOW MAN," THE FANTASTIC COMIC OPERA BY STANGE AND DE KOVEN, BOOKED FOR EARLY PRODUCTION AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.—*White*.



MME. EMMA CALVE, WHO IS RENEWING HER TRIUMPHS AS "CARMEN," AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

Copyright, by A. Dupont.



GRACE FILKINS, A POPULAR ACTRESS, FORCED BY ILLNESS TO CLOSE HER SEASON ABRUPTLY.

Schloss.



BEATRICE MORGAN, LEADING WOMAN OF THE HARLEM OPERA HOUSE STOCK COMPANY.—*Fish*.



GRAYCE SCOTT, LEADING WOMAN IN GEORGE M. COHAN'S "FIFTY MILES FROM BOSTON," ON TOUR.—*Steinberg*.



AMELIA BINGHAM, IN "THE LILAC ROOM," A PLAY OF ENGLISH DOMESTIC LIFE, AT WEBER'S THEATRE.



LOTTA FAUST, SUPPORTING LOUIS MANN IN "THE WHITE HEN," AT THE CASINO THEATRE.



ELEANOR ROBSON, WHO IS THE PIONEER HEROINE IN THE BRETHARTE MELODRAMAS, "SALOMY JANE," AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE.—*Sapoby*.



EDDIE FOY AND HIS FELLOW FUN-MAKERS IN THE ELABORATELY MOUNTED EXTRAVAGANZA, "THE ORCHID," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—*White*.

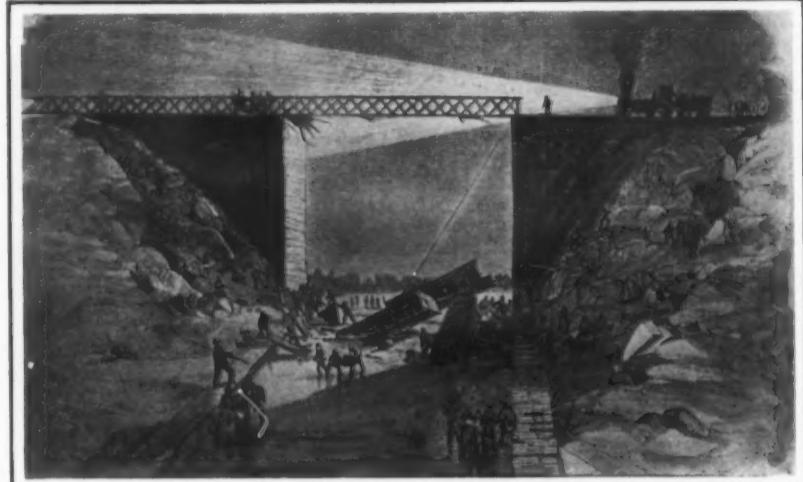
SPRING BEAUTIES FOR THE THEATRICAL NOSEGAY.

ACTRESSES (AND A FEW OF THE ACTORS) WHO HELP METROPOLITAN AUDIENCES TO DISSIPATE "THAT TIRED FEELING."

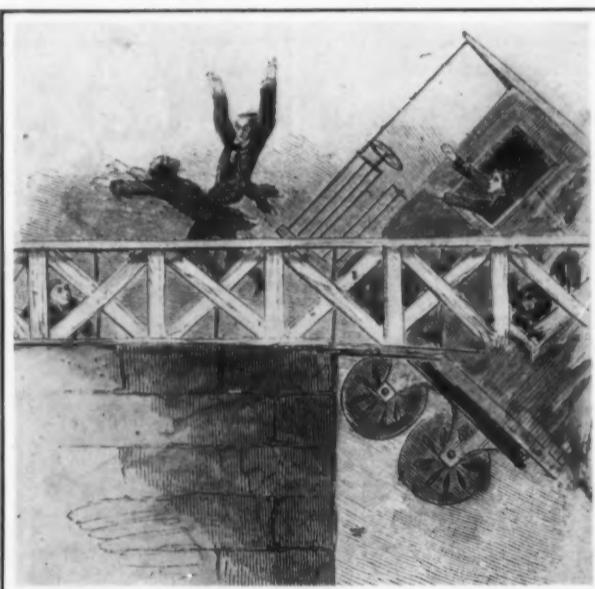
A Frightful Railway Wreck Fifty Years Ago



RESCUERS FROM THE NEIGHBORHOOD SEARCHING THE WRECKAGE FOR SURVIVORS.



RAILWAY WRECKING CREW RAISING THE CARS FROM THE BED OF THE CANAL.



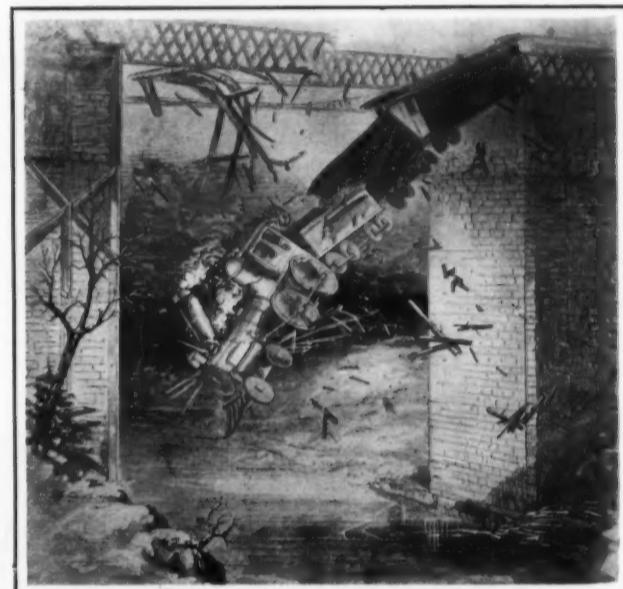
CONDUCTOR AND PASSENGERS LEAPING FROM THE LAST CAR AS IT FELL INTO THE ABYSS.



A RESCUE FROM THE WINDOW OF A HALF-SUBMERGED CAR.



WOMAN LIVING NEAR THE BRIDGE SAVING A CHILD FROM A CAKE OF FLOATING ICE.



GREAT WESTERN LOCOMOTIVE AND FORWARD CARS MAKING THE SIXTY-FOOT PLUNGE TO THE ICE-COVERED CANAL.

Illustrations reproduced from *Leslie's Weekly*, April 4th, 1857, and copyrighted.

RAILWAY disasters of our own day, in spite of the greatly increased speed of trains and the immense extension of the service, pale into insignificance beside those of the middle of the last century. One of the worst of these occurred on the Great Western Railroad, of Canada, on March 12th, 1857. A passenger train from Toronto, while crossing a bridge over the Des Jardines Canal, near Hamilton, crashed through the timbers (railway bridges in those days were not the massive steel structures they are now), and the engine, tender, baggage- and two passenger-cars were precipitated to the surface of the ice, sixty feet below. Of the ninety passengers only about twenty escaped, nearly every one in the first car being killed by the shock of the fall or by drowning in the canal. The accident having occurred so near the city, crowds were soon upon the scene, and the work of rescue was conducted under the supervision of the two military companies of Hamilton. The fact that the train took its fatal plunge just at nightfall added to the horrors of the wreck;

the searchers for the dead and injured had to carry on their operations by the aid of locomotive headlights. Fires were kindled, adding their glare to the weirdness of the scene. Special trains were dispatched to remove the wounded. Ropes were lowered from what remained of the bridge, and ladders horizontally attached to them served as stretchers on which the dead and injured were raised to the level of the tracks. In the case of one of the cars, which remained on end as it had struck the ice, partly submerged, it was necessary to use axes to release the living and remove the dead. Considering the circumstances of the disaster, it was remarkable that the loss of life had not been even greater. The thickness of the ice caused the baggage-car to slide along the surface instead of breaking through, and its three occupants escaped, as by miracle, with trifling injuries. Other remarkable escapes and rescues from the ruins of the coaches and the broken-up and floating ice were recorded. Among them may be mentioned the experience of two chil-

dren, whose mother, father, and uncle perished in the first crash. The little girl, eight years of age, was found by a woman who lived near the bridge, floating on a cake of ice. The child, careless of her own safety, besought her rescuer to save her brother, who was trying to clamber out of one of the windows. Both were taken from the water unhurt, and were soon snugly tucked in bed at the home of their benefactress. Most of the survivors, as well as all the dead, were removed to the railway station, where the corpses were deposited in the baggage-room, there to await identification by relatives or friends.

The accident caused a sensation throughout the civilized world, for it was the most serious that had yet happened in the history of railroading. LESLIE'S WEEKLY of April 4th, 1857, pointed out the fact that it destroyed more lives in one instant than had been lost on the American side in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, then fresh in the memory of Mexican War veterans.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

FRANCIS T. PATTON, of New York, for twenty-six years a news editor of the *Sun*, and widely known and esteemed among newspaper men.

General James H. Varnum, of New York, a prominent lawyer, and national guardsman, and former surrogate of New York County.

Professor Ernst von Bergmann, of Wiesbaden, Germany, a famous surgeon, and the greatest authority in Germany on gunshot wounds.

James H. Smith, of New York, known as "Silent" Smith, possessor of \$75,000,000, and a leading figure in society.

General Mendoza, of Arima, Trinidad, for nearly fifty years a leading political and military figure in Venezuela, but latterly an exile.

William Spickers, of Paterson, N. J., a notable maker of violins.

Charles S. Stahl, known as "Chick" Stahl, one of the best-known baseball players in America, and former manager of the Boston Americans. Suicide.

William R. Hobert, of Newark, N. J., widely-known expert wing shot.

Dr. Reed Bontecou, of Troy, N. Y., one of the ablest surgeons in the United States, and prominent among the field surgeons of the Civil War.

Dr. Jollos, of Moscow, editor of the *Russki Vedomosti*, Russia's most influential Liberal newspaper, assassinated by a reactionary.

Cardinal Luigi Macchi, of Rome, secretary of Apostolic Briefs.

Jacob Reese, of Pittsburg, Penn., inventor and patentee of more than two hundred devices connected with the manufacture of steel.

John Brislin, of Pittsburg, Penn., inventor of the

DR. ERNST VON BERGMANN,
The wonderfully skillful and famous German surgeon.JAMES H. SMITH,
The New York multi-millionaire and society leader.

rolling machinery which made possible the Carnegie fortune.

Samuel M. Shaw, of Cooperstown, N. Y., for over fifty years editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and a prominent Democrat.

William A. Procter, of Cincinnati, one of the greatest soap manufacturers in the country. Suicide.

Alexander Beaubien, of Chicago, said to have been the first white child born in that city.

Galusha A. Grow, of Scranton, Penn., a famous Con-

gressman, former speaker of the House, at Washington, and known as the "father of the Homestead law."

John Washington Rhoades, of Brooklyn, N. Y., general manager of the American News Company.

Find Out

THE KIND OF FOOD THAT WILL KEEP YOU WELL.

THE true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Massachusetts woman writes :

"I have used Grape-Nuts five years for the young and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested.

"But its most special, personal benefit has been a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to give up the 'coffee habit.'

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot water and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort." Name given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

AN EASTER GATHERING OF INTERNATIONAL NOTABILITIES AT THE "KAISERHOF," BERLIN.

Directed by Mr. W. Zehme, of Berlin, for Leslie's Weekly. See page 353.



A Visit to a Former Land-of-Nowhere

By Ernest C. Rowe

GOLDFIELD, NEV., March 11th, 1907.

A TRAVELER, had he chanced to be so far from the haunts of men, near the close of a bleak, gray day in the latter part of November, 1899, would have seen a party of men camped on the desert in the midst of Nevada's vast wastes of alkali and sage. It would have needed no second glance of the traveler to see that these men's countenances bore the indelible marks of privation and keen disappointment. They were miners and prospectors and had taken the long chance of finding gold in a country but little prospected, but bearing all the evidences of containing no mineralization. Their almost fruitless search for gold in the barren hills and sullen desert had been rewarded with naught but mere colors, not more than wages; winter was upon them with its first snow flurries, and their base of supplies was a hundred miles to the north across an untraveled waste of waterless sand. The names of three of these men have since been graven deep upon Nevada's scroll of fame, and these names are good on checks of six figures now. But it was different then. They had almost resolved, one and all, to pull up stakes and go to some land where the prospect of finding gold was greater.

Fifteen miles, however, to the south lay the round dome of Columbia Mountain, which seemed even then to mark as a sentinel the spot where Goldfield now is—Goldfield, the greatest gold camp the world has ever known; but Goldfield was then unknown to man. To the north of these men by fifteen miles lay the black sands of Tonopah, but they knew it not. Away off in the distance on the desert in the twilight could be seen a moving figure; yes, two figures, which, coming nearer, proved to be a travel-stained man leading a pack-burro, and upon coming still nearer, the man proved to be a rancher whom several of the party knew at least by sight. Upon coming into the circle of the fire-light, the wayfarer exchanged greetings with his friends, and, loosening up the load the little burden-bearer carried, he tossed a burlap pocket full of rock on the ground, remarking: "You fellows look at that; that's ore, that is. I struck it rich last night, fifteen miles north of this spot, at a place called by the Indians the Springs of Tonopah." The samples of blackish rock were passed around the group and critically examined. The rock had none of the ear-marks of mineralization other than the weight, which was undeniably good. If it was ore, the men had never seen its like before.

"No; that isn't worth assaying, Jim," exclaimed Wilkes Brougher, who examined the samples with the aid of a glass and with considerable scientific knowledge.

How little did Brougher think, when he rendered this decision without even testing the rock in the little assay furnace which was a part of his outfit, that this very ore had come from a property that was destined to earn for him a fortune, and that was indirectly, to be the means of making him a director in one of Nevada's biggest banks. But we cannot fathom the ways of the goddess Fortune, nor may we always know when opportunity beckons us; but Jim Butler had discovered the great Mizpah ledge of Tonopah, which has since produced many millions of dollars. Butler at that time, of course, had not the faintest conception of the significance of those samples of black rock, further than to believe it was ore of some nature then unknown to these miners. He good-naturedly stood their jokes, saying but little, and in the morning was off—not, however, to continue his prospecting tour to the south, for the very indifference of his companions had aroused his obstinacy, and he was going to prove his theory that the rock must be rich in both gold and silver. He was going to have it assayed, and he made his way by the shortest known route to Belmont, the county seat. But money was scarce with Butler, and it cost money to have assays made—he told me the story himself—and the samples lay for several months in front of a saloon in Belmont, and then were forgotten by even Butler himself.

One day, in the spring, a Mr. T. L. Oddie, a neighboring rancher, saw the peculiar rock, and, upon inquiry, traced the ownership to Butler, who agreed to give Oddie half interest in any possible success coming from the Tonopah claims, whence these samples had been brought. Oddie accepted the terms of the partnership and took the samples to Reno for assay. The results showed returns exceeding \$500 in gold and silver to the ton. The news of Butler's find spread like a prairie fire, and in twenty-four hours there was a mad rush to the new gold camp. This story has been told times without number, but it will always be associated with Nevada's awakening; for thus, in a manner, began the call to the outside world that the vast desert region of central and southern Nevada contained mineral wealth, its extent, of course, then unknown, and these events later led up to the discovery of Goldfield by Harry Stimler, a Tonopah miner. Since Goldfield was given to the mining world, less than three



HAZEN, NEV., THE GATEWAY TO GOLDFIELD, WHERE RECENTLY 157 LOADED FREIGHT CARS AWAITED TRANSFER FROM THE MAIN LINE TO GOLDFIELD, 200 MILES SOUTH.—Photograph by E. C. Rowe.

years ago, thirty or forty gold, silver, and copper mining camps have been added to Nevada's none too elaborate map, and each is said by its sponsors to rival a Tonopah, some possibly to be the peers of Goldfield.

Undoubtedly all these new camps have merit, some exceedingly great promise, but at this writing no mining camp anywhere in Nevada's seventy million acres of sage-brush and foot-hills can compare, in either practical results or in marvelous promise, to Goldfield, the gem; nor, indeed, has any mining camp in the world made such a prodigious record in the first three years of its life. Nor are we likely to witness again in this day and generation of wonders a product of such an aggregation of newly-made millionaires as come from Goldfield, for the camp is essentially a "poor man's" camp, and its mines, collectively and individually, have no parallel in the world's history. Tonopah mines paid \$2,200,000 in cash dividends in 1906, and it is believed that, given greater depth of development, the camp will soon produce \$30,000,000 a year and pay \$10,000,000 a year in dividends. But Goldfield, a scant three years old, less than half Tonopah's age, paid in cash dividends twice the dividends of the latter, and is now said to be producing \$130,000 at least every twenty-four hours, or at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year, and the mines are growing greater and richer every minute. Facts here are unbelievable enough.

I stood to-day by the brink of one of the shafts on the world-famous Mohawk, and was told that out of this insignificant aperture Hayes and Monnette and their two Chicago partners had hoisted \$6,000,000 in less than ten months. I also saw the Sweeney, Wingfield and Hennessy lease on the Florence property, which netted the leasers half a million apiece in a few months. Another bit of enchanted ground I was shown is the McKane lease on the Jumbo property, which paid a net cash profit in eight months of \$600,000. On the Jumbo, during this period, there were nine leases in operation, all of them paying big revenue. The Zinn netted \$400,000, the Curtis and Ridge \$250,000, the Vermilyea \$200,000, the George Richards \$150,000, and the list goes on. When the life of the leases on the Jumbo and the Mohawk and the Florence, the most famous properties here, expired, the miners' drills were in the richest ores, it is said, and the shafts and stopes and all underground workings, with all the ores blocked out and ready for extraction, reverted to the companies owning the ground. All this work cost the holding companies not one penny. This is true of a score of other neighboring companies not yet so famous, but with incalculable assets under the surface.

Many anomalies are heard here in the stories they tell you. The famous Riley lease, on the Florence, produced ores of such marvelous richness, much of the rock being more than half gold, that while awaiting shipment the owners were forced, for safety, to store it in the vaults of a Goldfield bank as they would actual money. I saw a photograph to-day of a check from the Selby smelters for \$574,000 in settlement for forty-three tons of ore shipped in one car-load lot from the Hayes and Monnette lease on the Mohawk. When this car of ore made its memorable journey in January, it was guarded night and day while, *en route* to the coast, by twenty men with repeating rifles. Much gold has been taken from some of these famous leases that found no official records; this is called "high grading" and the miners "high graders." High graders are men who work under ground as miners, and bring to the surface at the end of the day's work as much high-grade pay dirt as they can secrete in their clothes. Watching chances when unobserved, they covertly sell these bits of rock to the agents of assayers in town, who are long on cash and short of conscience. High graders are said to have stolen \$1,000,000 from the leasers, and on some of the more famous leases miners have been known in a single shift to make several hundred dollars apiece, and one leaser esti-

mates his loss by these stealings as high as \$100,000 in eight months.

Most of the mines now have "strip" or "change" rooms, where the men divest themselves of the garments worn in the stopes, and entering another room, under guard, put on their street clothes.

The half, the tenth, the hundredth part of Goldfield's marvelous story in any single newspaper article, can be but most feebly told. Indeed, newspaper type can give but a vision of the myriad startling facts, leaving quite untouched an adequate description of the kaleidoscopic scenes that go to make up a day's existence here. You must live in Goldfield to get a touch of its moral atmosphere. Describe it?—no; that cannot be done. Here in Goldfield you rub up against men worth many millions, and you see hundreds of merely rich men, men whose fortunes measure in six figures. They were mostly working for day's wages a few years ago, but, then, that does not count now. They buy the finest automobiles, their wives and families are arrayed in the most costly garments from Paris, and they spend much of their time in private cars speeding between East and West and in the corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria. Fortunes here come quickly. George Wingfield, the Stratton of Goldfield, is said to be worth from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and his partner, United States Senator Nixon, is nearly as rich. Before Goldfield was discovered, before Wingfield staked Harry Stimler, with his slender means, to go out and find this marvelous camp, Wingfield did not have money enough at any one time to start a bank account, they say. From Messrs. Wingfield and Nixon, the list of millionaires and suddenly rich men is a long one, punctuated here and there by both comedy and lively tragedy.

I have been shown, of course, such Goldfield properties as the Florence, the Jumbo, the Mohawk, the Redtop, the Kewanas. These properties have passed beyond any venture stage; the ores in their mines have been blocked out and measured as accurately as one could measure coal in his bin. Right in the midst of these properties are the Somerset and Hunchbell claims, owned by the Somerset Mining Company, of San Francisco and New York capitalists. This company owns 231 acres of as rich mineral land as there is in the heart of Goldfield's golden circle. The company is composed of men I have known for many years; they are men who have made many successes in mining and no failures. On the magnificent Somerset property ores are already blocked out which will make it as great a property, probably, as its famous neighbor, the Mohawk. My guide, who happened to be the engineer of a rival concern, told me that he considered the Somerset and Hunchbell claims were as valuable as any in the entire district; that failure here to make a mine was impossible; that he had never seen, in all his mining experience, a more remarkable mineralization nor a finer piece of mining under ground. I asked my mining-engineer friend if he thought it possible to secure an interest in this property by buying some of the Somerset shares, but I was told that the stock was not listed in the Goldfield exchange, and was dealt in exclusively by the company itself, from its offices at No. 82 Wall Street, New York City. If my readers are interested in this camp, if they want to get an interest in a stock that is sponsored by high-class bankers, they would do well to write to the Somerset Mining Company, at 82 Wall Street, for its prospectus. It was a wire from the president of this company, who was informed of my arrival in Goldfield, that sent me out to especially examine the Somerset properties and give him my opinion of the same, which I did in a telegram.

The destiny of Goldfield cannot be foretold, nor, indeed, the destiny of any of its marvelous gold properties. Cripple Creek's biggest day's output was \$80,000. Goldfield's biggest output for one day was a quarter of a million dollars. The mines of Cripple Creek have become world-famous bonanzas, and are producing now \$14,000,000 a year, with infinitely greater mining difficulties than Goldfield's mines present. Hence, the estimate of fifty million a year production when Goldfield attains the age of Cripple Creek is, perhaps, not a wild one. The geological formation of this camp of Goldfield is unique. Nothing like it before has ever been known in the history of mining, I am told, and the ores may be extracted and treated for about one-third the cost of the ores of Cripple Creek. Every degree of permanency, so much in evidence in Cripple Creek mines, is paralleled here. The mines that have made Goldfield's amazing record of production possible are going on to greater records. The mines that are mere prospects to-day will be the Mohawks of to-morrow. It does not take ten years here to make a mine, as it does in the regions of Colorado, and stockholders in Goldfield properties are more quickly rewarded.

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Wonderful Copper Deposits Startling New Mexico

(From the *Albuquerque (N. M.) Morning Journal*, March 17th, 1907.)

COLONEL ROBERT H. HOPPER, the aggressive New York mining man, president of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, whose extensive holdings near Engle, in the Caballos Mountains, have attracted great attention from mining men because of recent rich copper discoveries, was in Albuquerque several months ago with a party of his stockholders. He was outspoken in his faith in the future of New Mexico's rich mining districts. He stated that mining activity in the neighborhood of Engle was greater than ever in the district's history. Investigation by the *Journal's* representative confirms these statements. Prospecting is being conducted over a rich and very productive territory, and some unusually good mines are being opened up.

At the Victoria Chief, which is probably destined to become the greatest of New Mexico's copper producers, improvements of various kinds are under way to aid development work. The capacity of ore production is being enlarged, and from present indications the product of this wonderful mine promises to be so great that it is not a question of securing enough material for the smelters, but rather of how to handle the product of the mine in its entirety.

The vast resources of copper in the Caballos Mountain district are astonishing, and miners from the rich districts of Nevada and California, and even from the great copper-producing Territory of Arizona, are to be found in this rich district prospecting and locating claims in the vast undeveloped section of the Caballos Mountains beyond the great rich area which Colonel Hopper and his associates have fortunately secured. It is also an established fact that the big copper magnates, such as Senator Clark, Charles Schwab, and the Guggenheim interests have recently had expert miners and engineers quietly making investigations of all new mining camps in the great Southwest.

One of the most important properties in New Mexico is that of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company in the Caballos Mountains, about twelve miles from Engle, on the Rio Grande division of the Santa Fé Railway, five miles south of Elephant Butte, and a little over one hundred miles from Albuquerque, as the crow flies. This property is in the midst of remarkable development work, and it is said, may prove to be a possible rival of the Copper Queen and Calumet and Arizona mines of the Bisbee district, located in the same general mountain range, whose output is paying dividends amounting to millions of dollars annually. The Victoria Chief Mining and Smelting Company has been actively but quietly developing its mines during the past few years, blocking out thousands of tons of the richest copper ore. The mines of the company open on the western face of the Caballos Mountains, one of the most rugged and beautiful mountain ranges of the Southwest, lying between the Rio Grande and Engle, rising abruptly to a height of many thousand feet from the winding river. Timber adapted for fuel and many mining purposes is found on parts of the mountain and valleys. Coal mines in the range a short distance from the Victoria Chief properties are producing fuel. With such admirable mining conditions and an abundance of water flowing past the base of the mountains ready to be pumped to the mines when needed, the location for a wonderfully productive mine could not be surpassed in any country. Unlimited copper ore, plenty of water, fuel, and timber, and all easy of access to the railroad, with other natural advantages close at hand, are features that make the Victoria Chief properties very valuable.

The Southwestern Lead and Coal Company have a big electric plant in active operation, with machinery for a reduction plant, east of the Victoria Chief. The mines of the latter company are not far from the scene of the great Pittsburg placer district of not long ago. From Engle, the principal town of this wonderful new copper district, the conveyance of the Victoria Chief Company runs to the mining district—a distance of about eighteen miles along a splendid and interesting road, which takes on the character of a beautiful scenic highway when it winds up the mountains to the new famous Marion, the mine that is making the district renowned, and the leading producer of the fourteen splendid properties owned and operated by the Victoria Chief Mining and Smelting Company. Through the Palomas Gap five miles of this road is cut through solid rock, with towering walls above and a deep precipice below, a road-bed that has been carefully and scientifically built, as if for the construction of a powerful railroad, and such railroad direct to the mines is easily within the range of possibility. The Victoria Chief Company controlling this road is preparing a unique system of transportation to its mines. A twenty-horse-power gasoline traction engine has been installed, intended to tow two trail wagons, capable of carrying ten tons each. This engine is built especially for mountain work. The company has also just sent from Kansas City a car-load of Missouri mules to help handle its constantly increasing transportation.

Some idea of the intense activities with which operations are being carried on at the Victoria Chief, and the confidence which the people of Engle feel in the development of this most promising new copper camp, may be obtained from the knowledge that Colonel Hopper has already ordered and has now on the way fully ten car-loads of machinery, consisting of six engines, five air-compressors, fifteen sets of power drills, pipes, pumps, tanks, and other equipment necessary for the working of the mines on a large and profitable scale. The company has also established a

very profitable general supply-store, which is returning a handsome income for the shareholders. The organization of a national bank, the first one in Engle, has been announced, and the banking quarters have been prepared and are ready for occupancy as soon as the necessary authority can be obtained from Washington. The establishment of this bank will be a great convenience to all the business, ranching, and mining interests in the vicinity of Engle. The establishment of the First National Bank in Engle shows the great confidence the people in that section have in the development of the mining camps in its vicinity, the leading one of which is by all odds the Caballos Mountain district.

The Victoria Chief mines are situated about a mile from the Rio Grande River and about 800 feet above the level of the river. The district embraces about five square miles. A great amount of preliminary work has been done to bring the properties to the present point of effectiveness. In this development a tunnel over 550 feet has been opened up in the Marion mine, with cross cuts at the various levels, and in places the mining of copper is almost literally an open quarry work, the mineral being taken out of the face of the mountains as fast as pick and shovel and dynamite can do the work. In fact, an eminent expert, who is thoroughly familiar with the best properties of the country through personal investigation, who recently visited the properties of the Caballos Mountain district, said: "There are many millions of tons of copper ore in sight. The total amount of ore in the district is absolutely beyond estimating."

It is only necessary to take a careful look around the Victoria Chief to verify the statement of this expert, for one standing on this property stands on a mountain, with deep copper strains on every hand.

Colonel Hopper and his associates would not have expended the large sums of money they have paid out unless they had been sure of satisfactory results. The most prudent mining men of the country were consulted; expert engineers visited the field and made thorough investigations, extending through several weeks, before much money was spent in development work. Each man investigating the property became even more enthusiastic than his predecessor. Then came a Denver mining expert, a man of national reputation in copper discoveries, with experience of years' standing—the man, in fact, whose reports made Cripple Creek and Bisbee the great camps of to-day, with millions of dollars in wealth behind them. His verdict, after weeks of investigations, was that the Caballos Mountain district would rank with the great copper-producing camps of America.

Much of the ore already workable on the properties of the Victoria Mining and Smelting Company shows thirty-five per cent. copper values, with sometimes as much as five dollars per ton gold and two to four ounces of silver. Assayed samples of the first class, or picked ore, show that it carries values as high as fifty per cent. in copper, while the second-class ore shows six to fifteen per cent. copper. The principal ores are self-fluxing pyritic, requiring no concentration before they go to the furnace. The outcrop of the lode in the Victoria Chief mine is one and one-half miles long, with some of the veins twenty feet thick. The formation of the Caballos district is almost identical with that of Bisbee, Ariz., the noted camp of that section.

Stock in the Victoria Chief Mining and Smelting Company has been selling rapidly since the development work has shown what a wonderful future awaits the investor in this section of New Mexico; and the men who are behind this valuable property are those whose words are recognized throughout financial circles as capitalists of integrity and ability; headed by such a well-known operator as Colonel Robert H. Hopper, who has been prominent in Southwestern mining circles for many years, the company has promise of a most successful future. It is such properties as the Victoria Chief that are wealth-producers.

The illustrated booklets of the Victoria Chief are well worth looking over, and our readers can obtain copies without charge if they will address a line to Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, 100 Broadway, New York City.

Touring on the Rhine.

(From our special correspondent.)

BONN, March 15th, 1907: This town is the cradle of romance, fame, and learning. The Kings of Prussia, the crown princes of royal houses, have finished their education at the famous University of Bonn, whose late rector, or president, as we call it, was a son-in-law of William Walter Phelps. It is one of the exceptional



BONN ON THE RHINE.

privileges of the initiated to be seated on the romantic terrace of the Grand Hotel Royal, that historic and luxuriously renovated hotel, and watch the incomparable kaleidoscope on the River Rhine below. Extending for a considerable distance back of the hotel is a large, well-kept park, with numerous arrangements for outdoor sport. In front is the picturesque court park, which slopes down to the Rhine. To dine on the glass-covered terrace facing the court park, and view the ever-changing scene on old Father Rhine below, is, indeed, worth a trip to Bonn. All that nature can possibly grant has been adapted by clever man, and accordingly the Grand Hotel Royal enjoys an incomparable situation. Like its name, it has a royal approach from the main boulevard, with ample space all around. The interior, which has been recently renovated at great expense, represents luxurious ease and artistic taste. Wide and lofty halls, bright and airy parlors, dining- and lounging-rooms, with a full view on the court park and the historic river beyond, are sufficient to animate our sentimental mood. Unlike most hotels in pleasure resorts, this house bears the impress of cosmopolitan life in every department. The rooms are large, cheerful, and with plenty of light. The service, under the very circumspect administration of Mr. Eisenmenger, has found favor with everybody who has stopped at this royal hostelry.

The restaurant is even more renowned for its high-class cuisine, entirely French, whose chef is justly famous for his epicurean combinations. There is ample evidence throughout the house of aristocratic refinement and absolute discipline. Its low tariff compares most favorably with the huge but otherwise colorless hotels of Saratoga and Newport. "The Germans are natural artists," said a well-known Philadelphia society lady, "and so amiable and sincere that it is little wonder we come with great expectations and part with regret." For the benefit of readers contemplating "a trip on the Rhine," let me say, on the strength of long experience, that they will do well to leave Cologne by rail and begin the journey by boat at Bonn. The schedule time for the pretty express boats which ply the Rhine is: Leave Bonn on the upward journey at 8:30 and 10:45 A. M., and connect at Bingen, a couple of hours distant, with the express for Heidelberg and Basle, arriving from Mainz down the Rhine at 5:30 P. M., in time for the fashionable *table d'hôte* at the Grand Hotel Royal, in Bonn. The two hours' ride from Bonn to Bingen by boat is full of interest, for it is here history opens up her secret pages and offers new surprises in every direction, be it in excursions to the "Drachenfels," "Saacher Lake," "Eifel," the "Moselle," and many similar resorts through the vine-clad hills and valleys of the Rhine, dotted with picturesque hamlets and a peasantry as quaint in manners as it is in dress. It is the Mecca of pleasure-seekers, the cradle of song, music, and poetry, with a modest, quiet population, ever happy to bid us welcome; and wine-real wine, and Rhine wine at that.

C. FRANK DEWEY.

The Imperial Court.

(From our special correspondent.)

BERLIN, March 25th, 1907. IN THE immediate vicinity of Berlin's diplomatic centre, at the historic Ziethenplatz, stands the "Kaiserhof," a fitting mate to many distinguished palaces which surround this square. If location counts for anything, and beautiful architecture, enhanced by elegant interiors, on a really sumptuous scale, is at all deserving of praise, this Imperial Court is fully entitled to its pretentious name. Its very situation is unique. Occupying an entire square, with an unimpeded frontage on three streets and the historic Ziethenplatz, it possesses the very rare advantage of "front rooms only," together with a majestic approach from the Mohren Strasse, although the Bohemian element prefers the entrance from the Ziethenplatz, as it leads directly across the pretty park into the Wilhelm Strasse, the barometer of the nation's growth and prosperity.

Within the measured space of this letter let me endeavor to justify my somewhat venturesome remark that the maximum of luxury and comfort has been attained in the elaborate renovations and latest additions to this far-famed royal hotel, and that the new "Kaiserhof" is the *dernier mot* of the achieved completeness which closes the record in relation to modern hotels—their construction, organization, equipment, and administration. The new "Kaiserhof" is essentially a "West End hotel," stamped with a distinctively aristocratic *cachet*. It has its being in the very heart of fashionable Berlin, being situated within a few hundred yards of the principal theatres, popular shops, museums, palaces of legislature and municipality. It is vivacious and busy, quite up to date, and altogether *dans le mouvement*. In respect to its capacities of accommodation, it knows no rival on this continent. The "Kaiserhof" contains over three hundred rooms, a small proportion of which has been arranged in residential suites, in which families may enjoy all the advantages of a well-appointed home, without incurring any of its responsibilities. These suites are tastefully decorated and upholstered in the styles of various periods—Louis XV. and XVI., a few of them being faithful reproductions of the best Adams or Sheraton manner. The principal drawing-room, paneled with olive silk, is richly curtained and carpeted in darker shades of the predominant color, and fitted up with rare furniture in rosewood and carved mahogany. An adjacent bedroom is decorated and upholstered in graduated tones of green, and another in pink striped silk, its triple-pile Wilton carpet displaying pale red roses on a dark verdant ground. The private dining-rooms of the "Kaiserhof" are in the old French style, all white, set off by gold lines.

The grand restaurant, from the floor to the glowing frieze, represents the best style of the First Empire. The first impression as we approach through the romantic lobby, and ascend a short but impressive flight of stairs, is one of grand majesty and vast proportions, with harmony of colors and poetic arrangement. Its lofty and large windows, with effective drapery, look out on the beautiful park beyond. In the evening a flood of light under variegated colored shades produces an incomparable picturesque effect on distinguished ladies and gentlemen in fashionable attire, distributed as they are about handsomely decorated tables. A similar scene is only possible in a highly-developed artistic land with an equable climate, such as is the case here. The distinguishing virtue of the "Kaiserhof's" interior treatment is fully entitled to be called "good taste." From the rich grandeur of the restaurant to the quiet simplicity of the smallest bedroom there is nothing to jar one's sense of fitness. But it is the suites of rooms, bedrooms, large, marble bath-rooms, and private sitting-rooms which strike a descriptive note in the renovated "Kaiserhof." One feeling runs through them all—that of easy comfort and soothing harmony, and the general impression afforded by the living rooms is that they belong to an artistically-arranged house, under the clever management of a master mind.

"Come with me and take a peep 'behind the scenes' of this temple of gastronomy," said the managing director, Mr. Eberbach, a gentleman of high culture and vast experience. The great chef has a large number of *sous-chefs* under his command, to say nothing of the lesser rank and file of assistants; and he it is who gives daily and nightly design to the ever-changing table attractions. He serves in the restaurant alone some two hundred and fifty dinners a day, and a like proportion of "little suppers." He is particular to a nicely in all matters of minute detail; so much so that, if he can't get the exact right sort of small white turnip he wants at home, he promptly sends it for abroad. With him I visit his kitchens, or rather his laboratories—all is clean, bright, and scientifically "up-to-date." Here he works his spells, using gas, coal, wood, and steam as various heat-producers. Here is his lord of the furnaces, who can grill a split-salt as deftly as he could roast a whole ox. The mysteries are explained to us: the hot tables, the neat discipline that obliges your waiter not only to give your order, but to wait for its prompt execution, and bring your pet *plat* back to you with the rapidity and devotion of a queen's messenger, and the perfect system of divided labor. Each cook is a specialist, and has a function peculiar to himself. The tiniest bit of fantastic *patisserie*, the smallest scrap of crystallized fruit, are each and all made at home by specialists. The carefully-selected food of the day lies in cool grottoes of ice, and as we move from grill to furnace, from kitchen to kitchen—for there are several of them—we recognize that our master cook has complete control of the rival powers of heat and cold. Your gourmet may come here with confidence, may invent, suggest, and design for himself, and the twenty odd cooks will give noble expression to his wildest imaginings. As a matter of fact, some of the greatest fêtes in the history of modern Berlin, given at the "Kaiserhof," were attended by celebrities whose names are familiar on both continents.

The list of its *habitués*, as happily illustrated (see page 351) by the eminent painter, Mr. Werner Zehme, whose clever work has become familiar on both continents, includes the names of the highest in the land. Not only the magnates of nobility, but princes and princesses, and royalty itself, frequently find their way to the house on the Wilhelmplatz, and always express themselves highly satisfied: indeed, during the season there is almost a club-like character about the place, so esteemed is it of those appreciative of "a good home when away from home." It is a place where the passing visitor from foreign shores is certain to see important "somebodies," and "personages" of note and distinction in art and letters, as well as social standing. It is a centre where the curious in such matters can see modern life at its best, and you may rest assured that when you are at the "Kaiserhof" you are of necessity in good company.

The service of this house is justly famous for its perfect discipline and high order of excellence. Although Berlin is not without kindred establishments of high merit, I may safely say none equals the "Kaiserhof." But as every house has a "feature," and is characterized by some particular system, the experienced traveler will soon discover the advantages of this hotel, which means deferential attention without intrusiveness, and absolute fairness in its tariff. The entire personnel is selected with circumspect care, and almost every waiter is a graduate in his profession, perfected by travel and practical experience abroad; hence all speak English.

C. FRANK DEWEY.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.]

EVERYBODY wants to know if the decline in stocks and bonds is at an end. The trouble will not be over until the strained condition of the money market finds relief. Some persons say that the trouble is all in Wall Street. Even Mr. Carnegie in a recent speech said as much. This is a mistake. The trouble is world-wide, and that makes the situation the more dangerous. One large banking house in New York has gone under because of the monetary pressure at home and abroad; several small failures have been recorded at different financial centres, and there is general fear of further trouble. It was recently reported that agents of New York banks were scouring the West for deposits, and that as high as 6 and 7 per cent. interest was being promised.

When the first slump or panic in the market occurred, not long ago, many bargain hunters rushed in to pick up what they thought were cheap stocks, but the liquidation was not completed at that time, and the market had another setback and will have still more unless the monetary situation can be relieved. The trouble has gone farther than Wall Street. It is not confined to a few big gamblers, but is felt by business interests generally and, if not yet felt, is widely feared. The appeal of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to President Roosevelt to do something to reassure financial interests and to prevent widespread depression and paralysis of business shows that it is a mistake to call this a Wall Street panic.

It is true that the trouble began in Wall Street, and it is true that the gamblers, as Mr. Carnegie says, who made money and rendered no value for it, who

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He said "he loved her," and, when asked for some proof, produced a policy of insurance on his life, in her favor. Verdict accordingly, as the policy was in the

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did not manufacture something or give something in exchange for securities they floated, were responsible for the widespread feeling of financial uneasiness. Their conduct intensified the apprehensions of money lenders and made it more difficult for the railroads to finance their necessities. When the latter announced that they would slacken up and began to discharge thousands of their employees and to rescind orders for millions of dollars' worth of iron, steel, and other goods, all business interests began to feel it. Therefore I say that until the money stringency can be relieved we must expect a liquidating tendency in Wall Street, with intervals of dullness and occasional advances followed by further declines. Those who rush in to get at the bargain-counter have only to continue to do so on each further break to show substantial profits in the end.

The difficulty is that those who have money to invest and use it find themselves without further means to follow the market down. It is better, therefore, always to buy moderately on any decline and to reserve some capital for new opportunities as they may present themselves. A depression in business would no doubt release a good deal of money and relieve the scarcity of funds. If this should occur before summer and should be followed by assurances of good crops the depression might be a temporary matter, but, coming on the eve of a presidential election, with all its doubts and uncertainties, it is quite as likely to spread as to diminish. In such a market, with some stocks controlled by pools, who find it difficult to borrow freely on their collateral, there is always danger that the pools may be compelled to liquidate at heavy loss, and, in that event, the rest of the market must suffer sympathetically.

"A. C." New York: I do not regard it as safe.

"W." St. Louis: Nothing is known about the proposition in Wall Street.

"J. A. C." Utica: I would not be in a hurry to get into the market unless you can follow it up on each recession.

"F. F." New York: Wabash 4s, issued for the debenture bonds, are secured by a new issue of \$200,000,000 of 4 per cent. fifty-year refunding bonds on all the property. But for the monetary stringency these bonds would command better figures.

"F." Pawtucket, R. I.: I do not believe in the land contracts of the Rio Grande Land, Water and Power Co. if you are to pay \$390 for a ten-acre farm, unless you have reason to know that it is located where farm lands are worth such a price.

"Cinc." I have repeatedly said that I did not regard the Telephone stock as in any sense an investment. It is selling at a pretty high price when you consider that the par value is only \$10, and the capitalization so large that dividends must be a matter of the future.

"Dan." New York: I believe that any one who purchases Northwest, St. Paul, or Illinois Central on each recurrent slump, and is able to follow them down if the market has further breaks, will eventually make money. Missouri Pacific is not in the same class.

"R. N." Elmira: 1. You can have perfect safety and good returns for a period of a few years by buying the best of the railroad notes. Nearly all of them are safe. 2. Drop a line to Swartwout & Appenzellar, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York, and ask them for their booklet on railroad notes of recent issue, which will be sent you without charge.

"E. R. W." Cincinnati: 1. Your mining inquiry will be answered by Roscoe. 2. I think well of Pennsylvania, provided the monetary situation relaxes. From the investment standpoint, the Pennsylvania ten-year 3 per cent. convertible bonds, around 40, yielding 5 1/2 per cent., with their convertible privilege on any interest day before maturity, look more attractive.

"E." Seneca Falls, N. Y.: It is impossible, in a market like this, to indicate the price at which stocks can be bought without risk. I believe Ontario and Western, paying 2 per cent., and selling much lower than the price at which control was purchased by the New Haven, is attractive. Tex. Pac. also has a future if antagonistic legislation is not carried too far. Allis-Chalmers preferred and Corn Products preferred, on declines, offer opportunities for speculation.

"H. Y." New Orleans: 1. I would not sell investment securities on such a market unless compelled to do so. 2. Yes, if you can borrow at that rate. 3. The strength the banks have thus far shown, in face of far greater distress than has generally been known, has led to the belief that they can stand the strain to the finish. 4. The only thing that will strengthen the situation will be reasonable weather for business this year, good crops, and a general belief that the presidential election will not give us a more radical administration at Washington.

"R." Providence, R. I.: The statement made by the Regal Shoe Co. is certainly very strong, and leads to the belief that its 7 per cent. preferred stock is a good industrial investment. As to your question regarding the conversion of the stock into cash, I advise you to ask it directly of the company, as they particularly invite inquiries. A number of prominent investors in Wall Street, in view of the widespread and oppressive attacks now being made on the railroads, are putting their money in industries in preference to railway securities.

"M." Pittsfield, Mass.: The recent decline in copper may be the natural result of the policy of retrenchment now being enforced by the railroads and by some of the industrial corporations which have been among the heavy users of copper; but Amalgamated can earn its dividends with copper on a much lower plane. For that reason the stock has looked attractive on recessions. Among the railroads, B. and O., Atchison, O. and W., among the speculative class, stand well; while St. Paul, Northwest, Great Northern preferred, U. P., and Reading rank higher and are worth buying on declines.

"B." New York: 1. The shares of the Mackay Company have been advanced by a pool which, in my judgment, has been seeking a market on which to unload. I do not regard the stock as an investment, though its reports show that it is more than earning its dividend. 2. The assurance of Mr. Gould that the Mo. Pac. is to continue its dividends seems to have strengthened the stock. All railway

shares would improve if the handicap of public distrust were removed, as eventually it must be, though how long it will take to do this remains to be seen. 3. Allis-Chalmers preferred is more attractive than the common. If business prosperity continues, the preferred ought to be able to earn a dividend.

"D." Schenectady, N. Y.: It is hard to tell when the time to double up on one's holdings, in a declining market, has come. Those who rushed in on the first panicky decline and doubled or trebled their holdings find themselves little better off now, and, in some instances, would have saved money if they had waited to see how far the liquidation would go. Ordinarily the market recovers very sharply after a few days' continuance of panicky decline, because that is generally sufficient to clear the atmosphere, but it is already seen that the money situation is not better at home or abroad. The unexpected rise in the discount rate in France is regarded as significant. There would be a rebound in the market, in view of the general prosperity of the country, if there were assurances that the weak spots in Wall Street had been sufficiently strengthened.

"Alpha." Louisville: 1. I can hardly see how anything can interfere with the dividends on Southern Pacific preferred. It is inconceivable that the railroad agitation should be permitted to go so far as to result in confiscation of the properties. 2. N. and W. will suffer severely if a reaction in business should follow, especially if it should affect the iron and steel business, for the road is largely a coal road. I would not be in haste to sacrifice the stock. 3. I can only say, as to O. and W., that the New Haven and Hartford paid around \$48 a share to secure control, and issued 4 per cent. bonds to pay for the stock. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that the 2 per cent. dividends will continue to be paid on the stock, not only because they are more than earned, but also because it is necessary to liquidate the interest charges. Unless all the anthracite coal roads suffer, O. and W. will have a higher future value.

"R." Brooklyn: 1. The total bonded indebtedness of the Texas Pacific is about \$55,000,000. 2. The last annual report showed about 4 per cent. earned on the stock. 3. Its physical condition has been greatly improved during the past few years. 4. It runs through a cotton-producing territory, but does a good miscellaneous freight and passenger business. 5. The B. and O. has a funded debt of about \$250,000,000. 6. Its report shows that the 6 per cent. dividends are earned. The increased cost of labor and material, and oppressive legislation, if carried too far, might interfere with the payment of the full dividend, especially if the funds were needed for other purposes and could not be borrowed at reasonable rates in a stringent money market. 7. Iowa Central has largely improved its physical condition. 8. It might be called a granger road. 9. It runs somewhat on independent lines, but is controlled by the Minneapolis and St. Louis. 10. Dividends on the preferred have been anticipated for some time. Whether they will be paid, under existing unfavorable conditions in the railroad world remains to be seen.

"H. H. H." Philadelphia: 1. The stringency in money, if it continues, must naturally affect real-estate speculation everywhere. Hard times are especially depressing to the real-estate business. I would not put all my eggs in one basket. You can buy a number of first-class notes of railroads of the highest standing that will yield you 6 per cent. and better, and that will be due in a few years, and meanwhile will always have a market, perhaps at better figures. 2. From the statement made by the company it would look as if the preferred was well assured of its dividends. I would write and ask for a booklet and examine the statements very carefully.

3. I would average on the present decline and continue to average if it breaks further. 4. Any of the oil-edged investment stocks are safe to deal in on declines, but among the most active, with possibilities of good recoveries, one should include Reading, Amalgamated, So. Pac., and Union Pac. Whether the market has touched bottom yet or not depends on financial conditions abroad as much as at home.

"Pomona": 1. On their earnings, Steel 5s are probably not safer than the Tobacco 4s, and yet the

anti-trust agitation might injure the latter more than the former. 2. I still believe the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s can earn their interest, as they are in an excellent territory and the bonded indebtedness is light. I would hardly exchange them for any collateral trust bonds, as the security behind these is not the railroad itself, but securities it may own, and which may have a more or less doubtful value. 3. The guarantee of the So. Pac. on the San Antonio bonds refers both to principal and interest, and is, therefore, important. 4. For the present it is safe. Prices are advancing, and the combination seems strong. For a long pull, the bonds would be preferable. 5. I am inclined to favor the exchange. 6. I had rather have the bonds. 7. Am. Chicle preferred would be just as good. 8. I do not like the stock-jobbing element connected with the concern. 9. All railroad-equipment concerns are liable to suffer within a year or two if predictions of railroad depressions are justified.

NEW YORK, April 4th, 1907.

JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

THE SHRINKAGE of a quarter of a billion dollars in copper shares on the Boston and New York exchanges, recently, looks large, but is minimized when we consider the relentless shrinkage in the industrial and railroad stocks and bonds during the panicky times. It will be observed that the dividend-paying shares suffered the slightest loss. The decline was largely in the speculative class. Lawson's Trinity, for instance, which sold as high as 42 since January 1st, afterward declined to 15, which is a good deal more than most experts believe it is worth, yet, I suppose, if Lawson should start another campaign to-morrow he would find a lot of foolish people ready to follow at his heels.

It is incredible that the public will continue to permit itself to be fooled by get-rich-quick mining schemers. There is no need of it. A simple rule or two would obviate all danger of throwing one's money to the winds in mining stocks. I do not say that one can always escape loss, but I do say that one can always have a fair business chance and often find a great opportunity to make a handsome profit, and, in rare instances, a snug fortune. The two rules I lay down are, first, to buy nothing until you have satisfied yourself that a real property, with value or promise of great value, exists; second, to buy the shares of no company which is not in the hands of persons of good reputation and fair standing among business men in the business world.

"Connecticut": Am making inquiries. From all that I hear, I am not favorably impressed.

"G." Little Rock, Ark.: I have met no mining engineer who has visited the property, and know only that which the prospectus gives out. It is an excellent mineral district.

Continued on page 355.

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Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 354.

"McC." Pittsburg: Am making inquiries. "C." Waltham, Mass.: Looks fair for a speculation. I have never seen the property.

"F." Roseburg, Ore.: 1. Globe Consolidated, care of H. B. Hovland, Duluth, Minn. 2. Helvetia Copper Company, 27 State Street, Boston.

"B. S." St. Paul: I do not recommend the purchase of the McKinley Gold Mines Co. shares. Even the low price you mention is no attraction.

"P." Randolph Centre, Vt.: I certainly do not advise the purchase. I am able to get only very meagre reports regarding its condition and progress.

"K." Danbury, Conn.: Your conclusion is natural. I believe they would have been sold long ago had they been properly presented to the public.

"Vermonter": I regard the capitalization of the San Pedro Gold Mines Company, of Mexico, as large enough, considering the amount of work stated to have been done.

"B." Warrensburg, Ill.: 1. No. 2. I would have nothing to do with it. 3. Organization of companies in the lead and zinc district has been overdone. 4. Its reports are very encouraging, but I have seen no one who has visited the property.

"C." Canton Center, Conn.: Financiers interested in Gold Hill copper insist that the recent decline was due to forced liquidation of heavy holdings by those who have other interests to protect. They say that the property will eventually demonstrate its merits.

"N." Ansonia, Conn.: 1. Stocks of that character are never scheduled in the investment class. Obviously they must be speculative. 2. Dominion Copper Company is largely increasing its smelting facilities, and, it is said, will shortly be earning nearly \$1,000,000 a year. If this is so, it should not be far from dividends.

"S." New Orleans: I only know what has been printed regarding the concern, and it might be well for you to make inquiry of the references they give, especially if you expect to make a heavy purchase. The expense of sending a mining expert to look up the property would be heavy, and I have been unable to find a mining engineer who is familiar with it.

"M." Somerville, N. J.: 1. I have been unable to obtain additional information. I would follow the advice of the friend, if you believe he is in position to give you the facts. 2. I think better of it than of the stock first mentioned, but a pool seems to be operating in it.

"L. R." Elmira: The Amalgamated Mining and Oil Co. is a consolidation of four dividend-paying companies financed by A. L. Wisner & Co., of New York. I see no objection to their plan. They believe it will result in greatly increasing stock values and dividends.

"B." Detroit: I certainly do not advise you to put any more money in the Bingham Mary. It is not a listed stock, and I doubt if the parties would pay you what you paid for it, though they make such glorious promises of a great advance. I would leave the other stocks you mention for some one else to speculate in. There is nothing in them worthy of commendation.

"A. B. C. W." New York: 1. What little information I can obtain does not justify its selling price. 2. No. 3. I do not recommend it. Advise you to leave the stocks alone unless you have fairly good knowledge regarding their character and management. The woods are full of get-rich-quick concerns, most of them absolutely worthless.

"A. T. H." Chicago: The Savage Gold and Copper Mining Co. has a limited number of claims in Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Some of these are in good territory. The concern has been in need of capital. It is a speculative proposition at present.

"E. R. W." Cincinnati: Cumberland-Ely is in a camp which has based its reputation and success mainly on the development of the Nevada Con., in that district. The way these properties have been handled has not been entirely business-like, but more in accord with Wall-street methods. The purpose, of course, is to make a market for the stocks. Cumberland-Ely sold last year as low as 5 1/2 and as high as 14 1/2. This year it has ranged from 8 1/2 to 13 3/4. It is not particularly attractive.

"D. M." Franklin, Penn.: 1. I know of no such publication that would be useful to you. 2. I certainly would not recommend the Mexican Co. or International. The third on your list has yet to demonstrate its value. 3. The low price of the stock does not necessarily condemn it. One should always be sure that the company is in the hands of conscientious men, willing to put their own money in it as well as to ask outsiders to do so. 4. The Victoria Chief, although it has advanced now to \$2.50 per share is not dear, for it has some very rich copper deposits.

"Comet": 1. I see nothing attractive in the Meerschaum mining stock. There was a time when this commodity was in much more general use than it is to-day. 2. I have little doubt that Amalgamated will give you a profit eventually if what I hear about the company is true. In such a market it is better not to take too much of a chance, however. While I think there would be a profit in getting in again on a sharp decline, you would feel much safer to hold your certificates, take your dividends, and wait for anything that might turn up.

"B. H." Toledo: The report of the engineer of the Goldfield Somerset Mining Co. indicates that the locations of this company have an area of 231 acres, and cover the apex of a well-defined vein trending for a distance of 1,000 feet through porphyry identical with the country containing the pay veins of Goldfield. The vein traversing the Somerset is said to be 24 feet wide and well defined between contact walls of diverse formation, and said to be similar to the vein formation of the Jumbo, the Somerset's neighbor, which, being much older and therefore better developed, has produced, it is said, several millions, and is a steady shipper. Why don't you write to the company direct for a complete report? Address Somerset Mining Co., 86 Wall Street, New York.

"Atlantic": Nevada-Utah has a capital of \$15,000,000, par value \$10, and \$1,000,000 of debenture bonds. It is quite impossible to know exactly what the holdings of the company are, and the management is not very liberal in giving information to shareholders. I have no doubt that the properties, with the present high price of copper, can be made to pay. It might be well to stay where you are for the present, and await a favorable chance to get out without loss. The manner in which Lawson misled the public in this matter was reprehensible. I am waiting now to see how he will make good on Trinity. Men have been tarred and feathered for doing much less than some of the gamblers in the stock market have been doing of late.

"G." Rome, N. Y.: 1. I would always take the advice of a friend if he is well informed, but I have before me a copy of the Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise, containing the statement that the mine is milling its concentrates and turning out some very rich ore. As good a mining authority as you can get is Stevens's "Copper Handbook" and that speaks well of the property. It could not do so if the mine were insolvent. 2. The Bagdad-Chase is a property owned by prominent railroad men of excellent standing, and I think their statements are reliable. 3. I can get no report on Montana Tonopah. 4. The firm has a number of propositions and has clients all over the country. None of them appears to complain, and so I assume that the properties must be doing well. 5. I think better of Clear Creek and Gilpin than I do of Lincoln.

"I." Alameda, Cal.: The question you ask is a very natural one, and yet it is the history of many great and successful mining companies that they were owned by men who started with small means, and who, believing in the value of their properties, refused to part with control or to deal with capitalists, but sought to interest the public by offering shares at a low price to secure necessary working capital. It will be remembered that the shares of

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Calumet and Arizona, which have sold this year almost at \$200 a share, were originally sold at less than half a dollar per share. The stock of the Greene Con., which afterward went to \$40, was peddled around at less than \$1 when the mine was still being opened up by the men who believed in it. All the big money made in mining stocks has been made by those who have bought the shares of good mines when they were sold at low prices before the mines had begun to yield great profits.

"G." Bridgeport, Conn.: Of course all such propositions must be regarded as highly speculative. So far as the Happy Jack is concerned, I would not advise it. If, as you say, you simply want to take a chance in a mining enterprise, why not take a good chance and put your \$100 in one of the 6 per cent. bonds of a producing mine like the Mogollon, receiving with the bond a gift or bonus of 50 shares of the stock. The property is estimated to be worth a good deal more than the bonds, and, as the mine is now a producing one, dividends on the stock are not improbable. This is an old, well-established property which has already earned between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, while the mines to which you refer are not equipped with a mill, and have yet to prove what they are worth. Drop a line to Thomas J. Curran, president Mogollon Gold and Copper Mining Co., Cooney, N. M., and ask him for particulars.

"S." Long Island: 1. I do not regard Greene Con. Copper as favorably since it has fallen into speculative hands, but this must be said for the crowd who now control it, namely, that they are in the habit of working off their mining shares at good, stiff prices, and will undoubtedly do the best they can to put the Greene-Cananea shares up. 2. There is no doubt that Dominion Copper has a very large body of low-grade ore. I called attention to its merits when it was selling far below the present figure. Its par value is \$10, and if, with its new smelters, it were able to pay dividends this year, it might be advanced to par. It adjoins the Granby, which sells much higher. 3. I do not advise on anything but mining stocks. 4. I would leave Nevada-Utah severely alone. The scaly trick by which Lawson helped unload this on the public is enough for me.

"G." Charleston, S. C.: There is no question as to the authenticity of the letters written by the visiting stockholders concerning the wealth of the Victoria Chief. Most of them have said that they did not tell half the story. Colonel Farish, the eminent mining engineer, has, over his signature, given an estimate of earnings of \$1,000,000 a year, with only 10 per cent. copper, and the samples from the mine that make up the specimen yield from 20 to 40 per cent. copper. The last allotment of Victoria Chief, made at \$2.50 a share, is being rapidly taken up, mainly on the statements of the visiting shareholders, and because of the fact that Colonel Hopper guarantees to buy, at the purchase price, with interest, any shares with which the stockholders may be dissatisfied, within six months after the purchase. This offer is fair and quite unusual, for it enables any purchaser to visit the mines, or communicate with some one who has visited them, before making the last payment on shares. I advise you to communicate directly with the company by addressing Colonel R. H. Hopper, president, 100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, April 4th, 1907.

ROSCOE.

World's Fairs of 1907.

AMERICAN manufacturers should be interested in the announcement of the following world expositions which are to be held during the current year: An automobile and bicycle exhibition, with a section for foreign exhibits, will open at Zurich on May 15th, under the auspices of the Geneva Central Commission; a motor and motor-boat exhibition will be held at Bergen, Norway, next summer, at which American manufacturers may exhibit if they have agents in that country, the exhibits to be in the name of the resident agent; the Paris automobile, bicycle, and motor-boat exposition will be held in November or December, and will afford an opportunity for American manufacturers to introduce their machines and parts in France and Europe generally.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

TO BE A SUBJECT FOR LIFE INSURANCE ONE MUST, OF COURSE, BE IN GOOD HEALTH.

Dr. Frank L. B. Jenney, of Chicago, has drawn up the following list of "Dont's" for the benefit of those who wish to be good "risks":

Don't use liquor, except in extreme moderation.

Don't use tobacco, except in extreme moderation.

Don't drink more than one cup of coffee or tea daily.

Don't do anything to excess.

Don't live in unsanitary or poorly drained and ventilated houses.

Don't live in the same house or room with a consumptive, or be closely associated with one.

Don't fail to summon or call upon a reputable and capable physician as soon as you feel that you are not well.

Don't neglect a cough, a cold, or a run-down condition.

Don't go to a drug-store for medical advice.

Don't use or take any patent medicine or proprietary remedy.

Don't be afraid of fresh air. It never injured any one, and the lack of it annually sends thousands to early graves.

Don't fail to take a fair amount of good, healthful exercise each day, rain or shine.

Don't fail to take a moderate amount of recreation weekly. Forget your business when away from it.

Don't fail to get seven or eight hours of sleep each night.

Don't sleep in a draught.

Don't join the idle class. People well occupied enjoy better health and live longer.

Don't fail to keep the skin active by daily baths.

Don't eat anything except fresh fruits and vegetables and plain, wholesome food.

Don't eat all you desire at a meal. Leave the table before you are completely satisfied.

Don't eat rapidly, and be sure to thoroughly masticate your food.

Don't drink any more than a very moderate amount of any liquid with your meals. Drink plenty of good, pure water between meals.

Don't run to fads in your eating. A mixed diet is essential to health.

"M." Rutland, Vt.: 1. Much litigation has given the company a poor reputation. It was originally an assessment association. 2. If you are dissatisfied, it would be well to address the president of the Travelers, at Hartford, Conn. If no explanation is made, advise me.

"J. P." Buffalo: 1. It would be foolish to think of such a change. There is no question as to the company's solvency, and its surplus has shown an increase regularly each year for over ten years. 2. I know of no better time to take life insurance than this. All the companies are on their good behavior just now and trying to make the best returns.

"K." Albany: I see no reason why you should abandon your policy. The company is not one of the largest, but is an old company with a fairly good record. If you abandon the policy you lose all the benefits that have accrued excepting what it may return to you. If it would be satisfactory to accept this and insure in some other company, that is another matter, but usually such an exchange involves loss.

"H." White Plains: I do not believe in any of the fraternal, league, or association insurance concerns. The one you mention is in this class, and the history of all similar assessment associations has proved that, as they grow older and the death rate naturally increases, the assessments must also be increased. On the other hand, in an old-line company, the premium is fixed at the outset and is never increased; but if, for any reason, you have to give up the policy, it has its value, while, if you give up a policy in an assessment concern, you get nothing back.

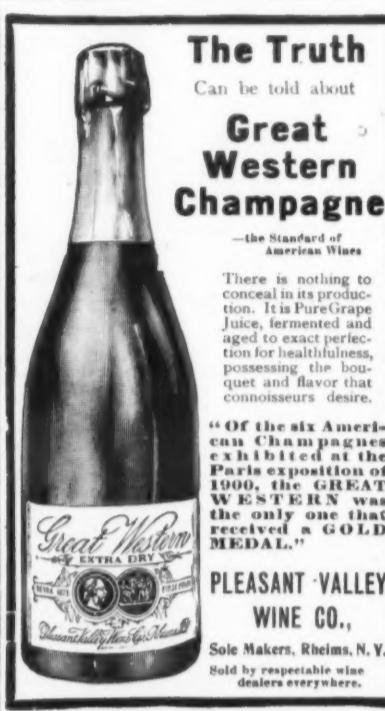
"A. N." Harrisburg, Penn.: I know of no better way for a man who is making money fairly well, and who is unable to save it, to provide for his future wants than by taking an endowment policy in some good, strong company. Every year that he keeps up his premium-payments brings him nearer to the time when a good round sum will be paid to him. Meanwhile, if he should die, the full amount of the policy would at once go to his family. He invests for himself and for them. One of the best of these endowment policies pays handsome dividends every five years. Drop a line to "Department S., Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J." and ask for a specimen of their five-year dividend endowment policy, mentioning your age. A specimen policy will be sent you, with the cost of the annual premium, and you can study it at your leisure. This company will send you any form of policy for which you may write if you will address "Department S."

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Agnes—“Algy is making sheep's eyes at me.”

Pandora—“I always thought him a muttonhead.”

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“HE liked her fairly well, but never dreamed of proposing until he first saw her in evening-dress.”

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I NEVER call my fellow-man an ass But that I blush and turn me from the glass.

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“SAY, pa?”

“Well, what?”

“How much does it cost to get a co-education?”

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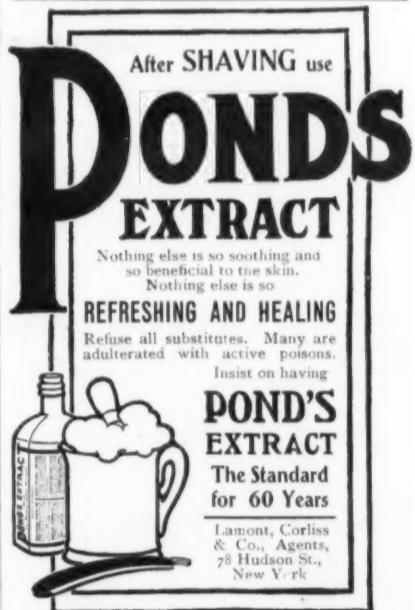
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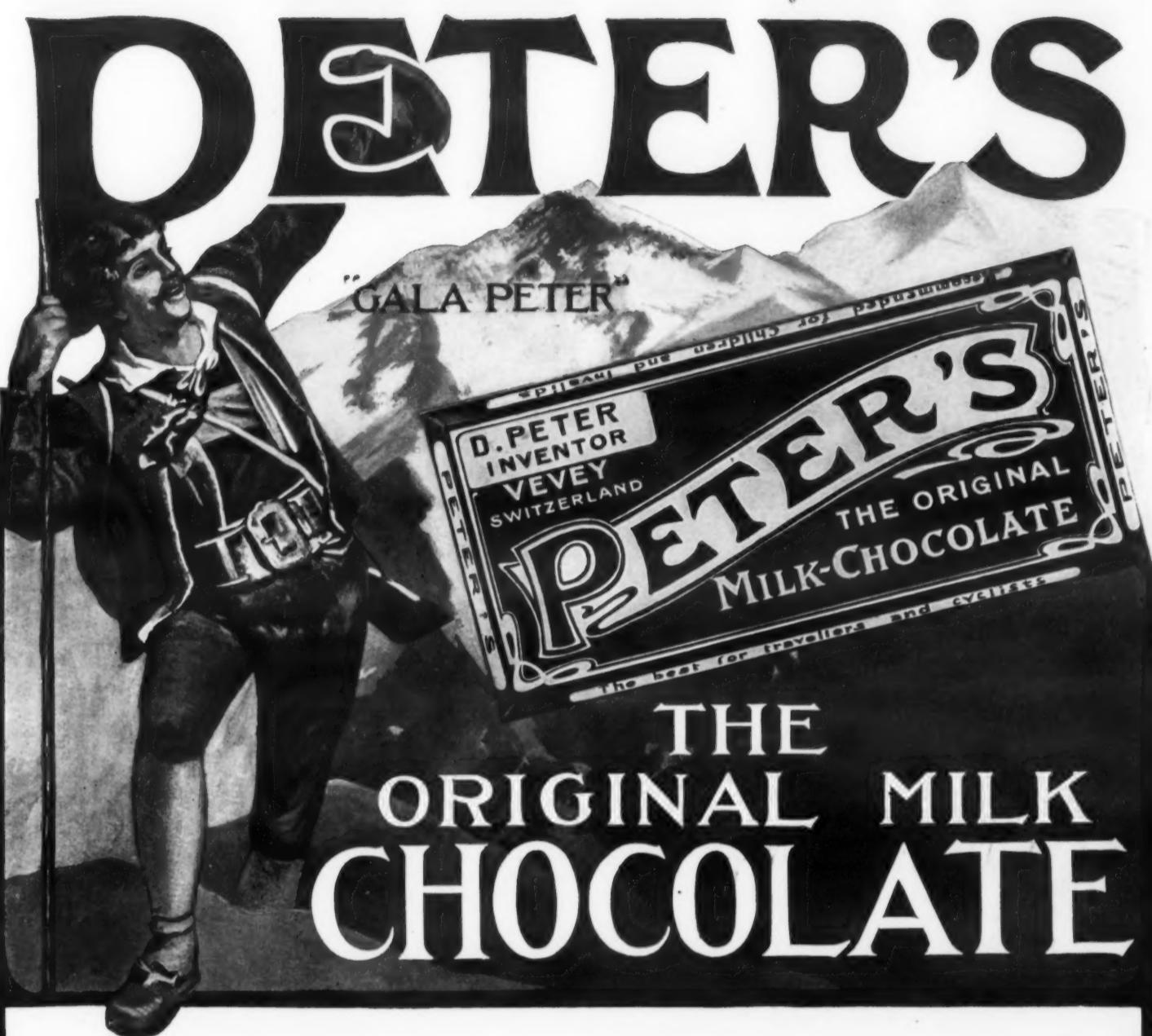
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